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Nazis Launch Major Drive at Nettuno; Kwajalein Totters Under Allied Attack; Lodge Quits U. S. Senate to Join Army

Unconfirmed report by foe claims troops encircled on Italian beachhead—Soviets push ahead from Ukraine to Baltic.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

German troops have launched a major offensive against the Allied beachheads at Nettuno below Rome.

In the Marshalls, Japanese resistance on Kwajalein Atoll appears to be crumbling rapidly following the American capture of Roi, Namur, and other key coral pin points.

Russia's armies are lunging forward with renewed impetus on all fronts from Estonia to the Ukraine.

In the air, large forces of heavy American bombers have struck at objectives in Western Europe following night attacks on the same targets by RAF Mosquitoes.

And three German blockade runners laden with war materials from Japanese-held Pacific ports have been sunk by American destroyers in the South Atlantic.

The German assault on the six divisions which the Allies are estimated to have put ashore in the Nettuno area of Italy is being carried out with large quantities of guns, tanks, and aircraft. However, there is nothing to indicate the enemy has an advantage in any of these units of fire power. It is to be doubted very much, for example, that the Nazis can match the beachhead defenders in air strength.

The German High Command claims substantial segments of the Allied forces have been encircled, but this is not confirmed from American or British sources. The claim probably is greatly exaggerated, if not completely untrue. Latest reports from the Allied side say the German thrusts are being held.

While the Nazis turn to the attack in the north, German troops at Cassino, just behind the pierced Gustav Line to the south, are putting up a tough house-to-house resistance. Apparently these troops have been instructed to hold off the attacking Allied Fifth Army until the issue is decided at Nettuno. If the beachhead counterattack fails, the Germans will have to order a general withdrawal from all Southern Italy in order to avoid entrapment.

Most of the heavy fighting in the Marshalls now is concentrated on the southern tip of Kwajalein Islet, where the bulk of the Japanese garrison has retreated. The Navy reports Japanese fatalities on Kwajalein total 1,250 of an estimated original force of 2,000.

American losses, meanwhile, continue to be gratifyingly small. They are announced as 27 killed, 9 missing, and 190 wounded at Kwajalein Islet, and 100 killed and 400 wounded in the Roi-Namur sector at the north end of the atoll group.

American land planes are making quick use of captured runways to lay down a constant bomb barrage on other Japanese positions in the Marshalls. It is becoming increasingly apparent that this invasion is truly a major offensive. It well may be part of a plan to sweep through the northern Carolines and the Marianas in a maneuver which would envelop the great Japanese naval base of Truk. Truk, in the view of some experts, is too strong to be cracked by a frontal assault unless the Allies are prepared to accept huge losses.

As to the fighting in Russia, Moscow dispatches say the 10 German divisions encircled in the Dnieper Bend are being decimated in futile attempts to break out of the ring that holds them. Nearly 10,000 are said to have been killed already. Maj. Pavel Orender describes the situation in a Red Star dispatch as "the same picture as Stalingrad."

Italy:

Nazis Claim Allies Trapped at Nettuno

The unconfirmed German report that Allied forces had been encircled in the Nettuno bridgehead in Italy was contained in the Nazi High Command's communiqué radiocast from Berlin. It read as follows:

"On the enemy landing beachhead of Nettuno, major enemy

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Saltonstall's name out in front as leaders speculate over Senator's successor.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts today resigned from the United States Senate to return to active service in the Army where he said he could best serve his country as a "combat soldier overseas."

Stunning Bay State political leaders by the suddenness and unexpectedness of his move, Senator Lodge stepped out of the Senate in the second year of his second term.

The resignation was announced in a letter to the Senate's presiding officer and read by a clerk.

Senator Lodge, who holds a reserve commission as a Major and who has been given an overseas assignment according to the War Department, said in his letter:

"The fact that the United States is entering the period of large scale ground fighting has, after grave thought, brought me to the definite conclusion that, given my age and military training, I might henceforth serve my country as a combat soldier in the Army overseas. In order to serve in combat I hereby resign from the United States Senate. . . ."

Observes Ruling

The Senator's action adheres to a ruling by President Roosevelt that members of Congress may not serve simultaneously in Congress and in the armed forces.

His successor will be named by Governor Saltonstall who was in Washington today attending a meeting of American Legion officials.

Massachusetts political observers immediately speculated that the Governor may resign, be succeeded in office by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, his close personal and political friend, and be appointed by Mr. Cahill to succeed Senator Lodge.

But Governor Saltonstall was non-committal about his plans. He said that "if the report in the newspapers is true, Senator Lodge shows himself to be a man of high patriotism. I have given no consideration to any action concerning his successor."

Cahill Surprised

At his office in the Massachusetts State House, Lieutenant Governor Cahill today said that he

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Wald Studio; Wide World

Figures in Bay State Political Drama

(Left) Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, who resigned from the United States Senate today to return to active Army duty; (top right) Governor Saltonstall, who will appoint Senator Lodge's successor or possibly resign as Govenor and be Senator Lodge's successor or possibly resign as Governor and be to the Senate.

Marshall Says Avalanche To Victory Is On

U.S. Chief of Staff repeats stern warning against complacency on home front.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Proclaiming that the "Allied avalanche is at last in motion," Gen. George C. Marshall today has repeated on the record, with all the weight of his authority as United States Army Chief of Staff, the stern warnings against home-front controversy which were attributed to "a high Government official" a few weeks ago.

It was General Marshall himself who was widely credited with the earlier admonition that disputes at home were delaying victory and costing the lives of American soldiers.

With "great battles" impending in Europe and with the trust into the Marshall Islands described as only a preview of action to come, General Marshall was asking for no anonymity today in urging the nation to grasp the full magnitude of the effort needed for victory.

"I speak with an emphasis that I believe is pardonable in one who has a terrible responsibility for the lives of many men, because I feel that here at home we are not yet facing the realities of war, the savage, desperate conditions of the battle fronts," he declared in a nation-wide radiocast delivered before the American Legion dinner here last night.

Sacrifices Cited

"Vehement protests I am receiving against our use of flame fighters do not indicate an understanding of the meaning of our dead on the beaches of Tarawa. Objections to this or that restriction are inconsistent with the devoted sacrifices of our troops.

"The recent release of the atrocities committed against our prisoners by the Japanese generates a storm of anger and protest. This is a natural reaction. The situation, however, demands a determination which will divorce the individual from his own selfish weaknesses and ulterior motives.

"Our soldiers must be keenly conscious that the full strength of the nation is behind them; they must not go into battle puzzled or embittered over disputes at home which adversely affect the war effort. Our small sacrifices should be personal even more than financial. They should be proof positive that we never forget for a moment that the soldier has been compelled to leave his family, to give up his business, and to hazard his life in our service."

General Marshall is by no means alone in his sober reminder that

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Allies Held Able to Hold Bridgehead South of Rome

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Feb. 4—Allied forces have enough men and enough equipment to repel the German counterattack in the Nettuno bridgehead, British and American military leaders believe.

I have just returned from the bridgehead where I got a firsthand view of the Germans' preparations to attack and the Allies' preparation to repel the assault.

At one point I advanced to within 20 miles of Rome with an Allied advance guard.

I found that the enemy had fully recovered from the complete surprise with which he was taken at the time of the landings at Anzio and Nettuno. His defensive operations had become more methodical, more extensive and more elaborate. And behind these defensive operations he was plainly preparing to strike.

This would be an anxious period for the Allies if the invading forces hadn't taken such precautions to consolidate their bridgehead. High-ranking officers with whom I spoke all were confident that the bridgehead would hold.

The Germans are employing tanks in large numbers and are making full use of the advantageous defense terrain to which parts of the Allied perimeter now extend.

I was in the line at one such sector where the American and British troops were holding their own in a seesaw battle of attack and counterattack.

It is now reported that the Germans are resorting to their usual tactics to make things tougher later—blowing up bridges, turning every available building into a strong point, laying extensive mine fields covered by artillery, mortar, or small-arms fire.

Difference in Terrain

It is becoming the story of earlier fighting in Tunisia, Sicily and Southern and Central Italy all over again, except that the present battleground is flat. However, as it is marshy over wide areas and intersected by a network of canals and small streams it isn't possible for the Allies to deploy tanks in an attack.

Armor has to keep to the roads

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Example Set By Stalingrad In Rebuilding

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 4—News that the sword presented by the King of England to the people of Stalingrad had been handed over to a delegation of Stalingrad citizens recalls to attention that it was exactly a year ago yesterday that the first clearance and reconstruction crews entered the city's smoking ruins, the day after capitulation of Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus and the remnants of his Sixth and Fourth German Armies.

According to the estimates of the Secretary of the Stalingrad Province Committee of the Communist Party, 40,000 buildings, or 85 per cent of the total prewar city, had been destroyed, including all the modern buildings in the center of the town. All that remained standing were 7,000 small one-story houses on the outskirts. Of Stalingrad's 100-odd industrial plants, not one escaped the holocaust. Of the city's prewar population of 450,000, only 1,500 were left.

Near Stalingrad, our plane swung close to the ground. Thin patches of grayish snow could not hide the battle scars—zigzag trenches, circular gun emplacements, and bomb craters.

Here and there a derelict tank or gun stood in the same position as when it was put out of action. Elsewhere, scrap had been gathered into enormous piles.

We hedge-hopped along a rail-

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Tony's Speed at War Plant Dramatizes 'Slowdown' Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 4—Big, imperturbable Tony Jankowsky, worker in a war industry here, has unwittingly dramatized an important issue in war production—the problem of the alleged "slowdown" on the part of workers.

He has dramatized it because he works fast and steadily, and as a result gets such big pay checks that they have become an exhibit in a major industrial dispute, arousing widespread public interest. If Tony Jankowsky can produce enough gun mount parts at piecework rates to earn, as he claims, as much as $250 in one of his best weeks and close to $6,000 a year, why aren't other workers producing and earning more than they are now, people here are asking. Is there an intentional slowdown hampering the war effort?

That question will not be answered for some time. The Norge Machine Products Division and the United Automobile Workers Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, have taken their dispute to the War Labor Board, and its regional office is now studying the case, following panel hearings. But the charges made before the panel have in themselves proved disturbing to observers.

As Tony Jankowsky tells his own story, it is this. He has always been a hard worker. During the depression, he told me, when he was a WPA foreman, the men under him complained that he worked too fast. It didn't bother him, though. He kept on working fast. When he came to the Norge plant early in the war production period, it was the same story. He turned out so much that the men around him began to urge him to cut down.

Voted Out as Steward

However, they voted him union steward on his shift and for some six months he held this post. Eventually, however, Mr. Jankowsky antagonized his union friends. He said it was because he refused to control his output that he was eventually voted out as steward and then dropped from the Union. (The Union denies that this the reason.)

The dispute between the Union and the Company began when Mr. Jankowsky's foreman fired him, allegedly for other specific reasons. The Company looked into the charges, decided they were not sufficient for dismissal, and returned Mr. Jankowsky to his job after a brief suspension. This led to a walkout of 41 men and later to a strike of 900, the Union charging that the Company violated its contract in negotiating independently with one worker, according to press reports. The strikers returned to work in two weeks when the dispute was submitted to arbitration, but the Company insists that the 41 who walked out had quit and has not taken them back.

Students of labor problems see in this dispute some results of the hasty setting of piecework rates

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

Allied Air Raids in Balkans Sap Puppets' Aid to Nazis

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Office of War Information today quoted Bern dispatches to the Swedish newspaper Stockholms Tidningen as saying that reports from the Balkans indicated a series of anti-German revolts had broken out in Bulgarian garrisons on Feb. 1 and 2.

The dispatch said states of emergency had been declared in Burgas, Russe, Pleven, and Plovdiv.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 4—Allied warnings of new and heavier air raids to come against Germany's Balkan partners seem to be having a growing effect.

Reports from a half dozen sources have reached here telling of rising Bulgarian, Rumanian, and Hungarian worry over future attacks from the sky. The terrible destruction in Sofia has given Allied propaganda a potency which it lacked until this winter.

While the Allies have not the primary aim of forcing these three countries out of the war, there is excellent reason to believe they have achieved the secondary purpose of undermining their war effort by causing them to devote

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Vast Armada Which Landed Allied Troops Below Rome

Associated Press from United States Navy

Flotilla Stretches Across Nettuno Harbor After Landing Troops Below Italian Capital

The vast Allied armada stretches over the harbor in the Anzio-Nettuno area in Italy after landing troops of the Fifth Army at the rear of the German Gustav Line on Jan. 22 in an attempt to outflank the Nazis.

Long Road to Bond Goal; Muster-Pay Bill Signed; Council Formed in Poland

The World's Day—February 4, 1944

Boston: War Bond Sales Pass $84 Million Mark

Total sales of $84,100,000 up to the close of business last night, with but little over a week for the Fourth War Loan to go, were reported today by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee. A genuine upturn in bond buying would be necessary to fill the two thirds of the $258,000,000 quota for individuals, the Committee said. [Page 4.]

Semi-WPA plan of financing public relief costs for the indigent finds friends and foes among Massachusetts officials, raising in new form the issue of centralization of power at Washington. [Page 4.]

Helping the Brookline Ration Board to apply its policy of "education rather than prosecution to maintain fair prices," 25 housewives are serving as unpaid price panel assistants, visiting stores to check prices and explain OPA rulings to merchants. [Page 2.]

Washington: Roosevelt Signs Muster-Pay Bill

President Roosevelt signed the muster-out pay bill providing $100 to $300 for veterans on discharge from the armed forces. He also called for additional measures to let service personnel continue their education, to provide social security credits for the period of military service, and to set up machinery for unemployment allowances. [Page 7.]

Britain and the United States are working together to see that Spain remains neutral, President Roosevelt told a press-radio conference. He said he hoped the effort was achieving the desired results.

Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell will become Chief of the Army's Military Intelligence Division on Feb. 29, the War Department announced. The veteran of the China-Burma-India theater of operations, who is now Deputy Chief of Staff, will succeed Maj. Gen. George V. Strong also as Assistant Chief of Staff. The latter reaches retirement age.

Bills to raise four of the nation's top ranking Army and Navy leaders to ranks commensurate with those of Allied chieftains were introduced in Congress. They would authorize President Roosevelt to raise Generals George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Henry H. Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, to "Generals of the Armies." Admirals William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, and Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, would become "Admirals of the Navy."

In Europe: Unity Council Formed Inside Poland

A Council of National Unity has been formed inside Poland in preparation for administration of "territories freed from the German invader," the Polish Telegraph Agency announces. The Council is made up of members of the Peasant, National, Christian Democratic-Labor and Socialist parties.

Evacuations of Dutch coastal towns are "neither intended nor possible," Hollanders were told by Arthur Seysz-Inquart, Reichsminister of Holland, who said his announcement was "directed against rumors among the people."

Britain is sending a mission of industrial experts to the United States to investigate production methods in the cotton industry, the Ministry of Production announced.

A report that King Peter of Yugoslavia had been refused a mutual assistance pact in December by the Soviet Union was radiocast on the Moscow Radio, and then eliminated an hour later without explanation.

The City of Copenhagen has been fined 2,000,000 crowns by the Germans for the wounding of two German officers. Previous fines of this nature appear to have resulted in no reduction in the attacks upon occupation authorities.

Ethiopian Minister to Russia Ato Lawrence Taezaz has presented his credentials to President Kalinin at Moscow.

More bread is promised to liberated Italians by the Allied Control Commission, the increased ration to begin on Feb. 7. It is designed to avert possible famine and break up the "black market."

The Rome Radio denied reports that Gen. Italo Gariboldi has been executed, but states that the Italian general is under arrest and facing trial before a "competent tribunal."

King George of England held an audience for Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commander of the United States Eighth Air Force.

The "purge" trials of French collaborationists will be supervised by special military justice appointees, named by the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers. This new division will come within the War Commissariat and will be headed by Georges Surdon.

National: 21 Spars Replace Male Officers

The first 21 Spars to be graduated from the Coast Guard Pay and Supply Officers School at Palm Beach, Fla., were commissioned ensigns and assigned to stations in this country, taking over accounts, funds and supply services and releasing male officers for sea duty.

Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters voted to hold the annual convention of the Association in Chicago Aug. 28 to 31. Earlier they had canceled plans for the N. A. B. Victory-War Conference, which had been tentatively set for April in New York.

Submarine-Chaser PC 1560, first of a fleet of such ships being built at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., for the French, was launched at the Leathem D. Smith Shipbuilding Company. Named the Coutelas (French for cutlass,) it was sponsored by Mrs. Orvil R. Olmsted of Chicago, wife of the regional director of the Federal Housing Authority.

General Motors Corporation announced settlement of an unauthorized strike of 65,000 employees at four plants of its Chevrolet Gear and Axle Divisions in the Detroit area, with a "sizable number" of workers returning to work on the day shift. Strikers, members of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, had charged that the company had ordered a "speed-up" of production, which the company denied.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Article to Portray Zeal Of Ware War Workers

How workers in Ware, Mass.—"the town that can't be licked"—restored a war plant completely wiped out by fire just a month ago, and made their first shipment of Navy helmets and other goods today, will be graphically presented in a special illustrated article in tomorrow's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Curb collections on regular rubbish-collection days in: Arlington, Brookline, Waltham.

Lodge Quits U. S. Senate In Order to Rejoin Army

Continued from Page 1

was surprised by Senator Lodge's resignation, and added:

"I am sorry to see Senator Lodge leave the United States Senate. He has ably represented the State and the Nation and has made an outstanding record. All of us, I am sure, give him our heartiest good wishes as he undertakes what he considers a higher form of service to the nation."

Timing of Senator Lodge's resignation was important. With the vacancy occurring more than 70 days prior to the state primaries the Governor will appoint a successor to serve until election of a successor at the November election.

Had the vacancy occurred less than 70 days prior to the primaries the gubernatorial appointee would continue in office until after the 1946 state election.

Senator Lodge's action may result in immediate clarifications of the cloudy G. O. P. picture regarding the 1944 election.

If Governor Saltonstall should seize the opportunity to gain appointment to Senator Lodge's seat, it would be considered a definite indication of his intention to seek election to the seat in the November, 1944, election.

Uncertainty as to the Governor's future plans has slowed down the planning of other G. O. P. leaders. While some guessing has been going on, it is believed that no one has really known whether the Governor was planning to seek another term as Chief Executive, be a dark horse Presidential candidate at the Republican National Convention, or take a political sabbatical at the end of his present gubernatorial term.

A Senatorial move by the Governor would undoubtedly be a "green light" to other G. O. P. aspirants to high office.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill would be free to seek election as Governor, an ambition which has been stymied by continuation in office of his personal and political friend, Goverpor Saltonstall. Mr. Cahill's move toward the top would clear the field for candidates for the Lieutenant Governor's post.

For Lieutenant Governor Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, have been only awaiting a Cahill signal to announce their candidacies. Another prospective GOP candidate is Mayor Dana McLean of Beverly.

Nor should it be forgotten that Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, might battle it out with Lieut. Gov. Cahill for Governor.

Should the Saltonstall-Cahill shift not develop there is some speculation that the Governor may name Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, as Senator Lodge's successor. Mr. Weeks is a strong Massachusetts political figure who is considered one of the staunchest supporters of Wendell Willkie for the G. O. P. Presidential nomination.

Senator Lodge's move stunned many of the Senator's friends and those of Governor Saltonstall. Thomas W. White, close political adviser to the Junior Senator, expressed amazement.

"It is a complete surprise to me," he said. Mr. White added that he found it hard to believe in view of the fact that only last Saturday he was in Washington and Senator Lodge had given no inkling of the move.

James Reynolds, Chief Secretary to Governor Saltonstall, also expressed surprise and shed no light on what the Governor might do regarding the vacancy. Likewise, Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission and political adviser to the Governor.

Those close to the Governor were obviously uncertain as to whether the Governor would resign and be appointed to the Senatorial vacancy by Mr. Cahill as his successor. All agreed that such a course would be a logical political step in view of the Governor's interest in international affairs. Yet knowing the Governor they were uncertain that he would consider such a move politically fair.

Boston Edison Company says

...vacuum cleaners were not built to pick up sharp metallic objects such as hairpins and tacks. Be careful. Remember — care saves repair.

Boston Edison Company

School Probe In Lowell Up Against Snags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 4—Investigation of the School Department in Lowell looks more difficult to accomplish than it did last week, when the School Committee began to study the feasibility of re-examining teachers and administrative officers.

The fact is, as Eldred L. Field, Vice-Chairman of the Committee reported last night to the other members, that even after proving a teacher or officer inadequate, it would be almost impossible to dismiss him.

It is explained by simple arithmetic. A dismissal would require the vote of two-thirds of the Committee members, namely five; since there are seven members in all. Since three of those members are opposed to the re-examination, there would, in all probability, be no dismissal vote. Four people can't furnish five votes.

To spend about $25,000 on an investigation by the out-of-state board originally suggested, and then be unable to act on its findings, was therefore found impractical.

Another move which is probably causing no small amusement today in the educational system of the city is the vote, last night, to whitewash the School Department, immediately after the Committee voted unanimously to investigate the department throughly.

The vote to investigate to determine the fitness of those now employed, involved dividing the City into seven sections. Each School Committee member would be assigned to a section and conduct his own survey. The members would travel from section to section, in rotation, until the survey was completed. The seven members voted in favor of this plan.

Then Gerald F. Cronin of the Committee made a motion to give the entire School Department a vote of confidence. This carried by a vote of four to three, over the protests, of course, of those members who felt conditions warranted investigation.

Masons to Hear Gratke

Charles E. Gratke, Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, is to address members and guests of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & M., at a dinner meeting in the Boston Masonic Temple Monday evening on the subject, "The Occupied Countries." Alexander Wright, Worshipful Master, is to preside.

More Trouble for Japanese

Springfield Armory Photo

2,000,000th Garand Rifle Made at Springfield, Mass., Armory

Commanding Officer Col. George A. Woody (left) points out to Machine Operator Norbert R. Bonneville the historic figure he stamped on the receiver as the famous rifle came off the receiver line. The Garand rifle is so far ahead of anything the Japanese have produced that they are trying to infiltrate behind the American lines to steal some of the Garands.

Springfield Armory Makes 2,000,000th Garand Rifle

War Activities in New England

Norbert R. Bonneville of South Hadley, Mass., is the proudest worker in the 150-year-old Springfield Armory today. To him fell the distinctive honor of stamping out the 2,000,000th Garand rifle to come off this arsenal's assembly line and head for world-wide battle fronts where the firearm is doing much in pushing back the enemy.

Announcement that the Springfield Armory had completed its initial production of 2,000,000 Garand rifles in seven years, or twice the number of rifles produced here in the previous 34 years, was made by Col. George A. Woody, commanding officer, on the eve of the Armory's 150th birthday, April 2.

Since 1937, Garand production at the arsenal has reached a volume more than one-half the entire output of the Armory in its previous 143 years. In only eight of those 143 years did production surpass 100,000 rifles. Total yield here during the four years of the Civil War was 791,735 weapons which was considerably higher than any other figures previous to this war.

In 1864 the production of 276,000 shoulder arms surpassed the Armory's production of weapons in either of the two years of World War 1. Thus the development of the Garand, plus the building of the nation's greatest Army in history has put the Armory on its mettle as a production center.

Manufacture of shoulder arms, however, is only a single function of the vast arsenal. Spare parts are also made here for machine guns, automatic rifles and other weapons assembled elsewhere. At times too, there has been an extensive output of bayonets, sabers, swords, and scabbards as well as various accessories like cleaning rods, oilers, and arms chests.

"Farewell" Dinner

Friends will say, "farewell, but not good-by" to Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis at a testimonial dinner in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Statler tomorrow night on the occasion of the General's transfer to Washington.

More than 1,000 of the General's friends will attend the dinner sponsored by industry and the Boston Ordnance District of which he has been District Chief. The General has been called to Washington to serve in a new capacity as Chief of Procurement of the Army Transportation Corps.

Brookline Price Panel Aims At Education Over Prosecution

Twenty-five housewives are helping the Brookline Ration Board carry out its policy of "education rather than prosecution to maintain fair prices," officials announced today. As price panel assistants the women have made their first visits to local stores to aid the Board in checking prices and discussing Office of Price Administration rulings with merchants.

Serving without pay, they have volunteered to establish a closer liaison between store proprietors and the Ration Board by distributing copies of OPA price regulations, advising on the application of the rules, checking prices and in other ways aiding merchants to avoid violations. Reactions from those visited the first day of the program were extremely gratifying and "an eye-opener," as one official termed it.

Total of 650 Stores

At the beginning the price panel assistants are necessarily confining their work to a small percentage of the 650 stores in Brookline, visiting only those dealing in groceries, meat and fish. However, as the program expands and more assistants volunteer, other types of stores are to be covered.

Each assistant has been assigned about six stores, which she will visit each week, spending about 30 minutes in every store. Every other week she will check prices of specific articles in a project sent out by Boston headquarters of the OPA.

Letters to Violators

When her reports are examined by the Price Panel and excessive charges are found, a letter, written by the Panel, informs the merchant of his violation. If possible, then, a chance to rectify mistakes is given to the violator.

Members of the Price Panel Board working with the new volunteer staff are William Barnard Markell, Chairman, and John A. Moyer and Gorham Dana. Mr. Dana and his wife compose the first husband-and-wife team to make the rounds in the first survey.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V" and "W" now valid; "X" becomes valid Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 will become valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Medical Board Probe Ends

No further action is contemplated by the Attorney General's office in connection with the resignation of three members of the State Board of Registration in Medicine, Governor Saltonstall has been advised in a letter from Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Kiley Calls Waste Paper No. 1 Critical Material

Waste paper is still the No. 1 critical material of the nation, and there is little prospect that its shortage will be completely overcome while he war lasts, reports John T. Kiley, New England Salvage Director for the War Production Board, just returned from Washington.

Every ounce of material—waste paper, tin, kitchen fat—must be salvaged for re-use after it has served its original purpose, Mr. Kiley reiterated. Nothing should be wasted if it can be converted to implements which will speed the end of the war.

High Postwar Goals Are Set By Industries

Increases ranging from 5 to 100 per cent in peacetime production over prewar levels, are planned by more than two-thirds of the Boston manufacturers who have thus far replied to inquiries of the Boston Committee for Economic Development, with headquarters at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, relative to postwar aims of Boston industrialists.

This was announced by Alden C. Brett, Chairman of the Boston Committee for Economic Development and treasurer of the Hood Rubber Co., in conjunction with a summary of national activity of the C. E. D. in 1943, which disclosed that about 24,500 businessmen in 1,230 communities in every State in the Union, are working toward the goal of greatly expanded peacetime production and employment after the war.

Pointing out that "this is the first time in American history that businessmen have voluntarily banded together to avert a threatened disaster such as prolonged mass unemployment," C. E. D. leaders outline the steps being taken to stimulate active planning for a higher postwar level of jobs and production.

The local territory of the C. E. D. committee takes in the city of Boston and 12 other neighboring cities and towns. Inquiries were sent to 1,000 Boston manufacturing establishments, many of which have not yet responded.

The Boston Rotary Club has appointed a committee to co-operate with the Boston C. E. D., according to Mr. Brett, and a new approach to the companies not responding to the inquiries is being undertaken with the hope of receiving greatly increased returns.

Goal of the national movement is to plan a postwar production level 30 to 45 per cent higher than in 1940—banner peacetime year—and a level that is expected to provide 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 more jobs than in that year. The Committee is a non-governmental, independent, organization of businessmen who are pooling their time, money and technical and business knowledge in the co-operative effort to help achieve such a postwar level.

Antique Dealers Require License

Antique dealers will henceforth have to operate under a second-hand dealer's license, as the result of a ruling announced by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan today. Cost of the licenses is $10 a year.

This also means that antique dealers will be required to report to the Police Department regularly all articles they purchase at second hand. It is expected that this will give the police an even more thorough check-up on stolen goods.

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'El' to Increase New Cars Of Latest Type to 150

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Placing of 120 new street cars of the very latest type on the Boston Elevated Railway, to supplement 35 of this type now in operation, by early next year will be one of the road's chief bids to retain its wartime boom in riders, Edward E. Whiting, Chairman of the Board of Public Trustees of the Elevated, disclosed today in an interview.

Confronted with a wartime transportation boom that has resulted in the highest revenue in its history, the Boston Elevated has succeeded in securing the WPB's approval for 150 of 175 President Conference Committee street cars it has ordered, Mr. Whiting added.

There are now 21 PCC cars on the "El" lines, Mr. Whiting said, most of them on the Park Street-Brighton-Newton-Watertown run. "Though we received none of these cars in 1943," he added, "15 have been delivered to us since Jan. 1, 1944.

Fifty More by April

"We expect 50 more on the system here by April. Before the fall we may have 35 more, and by early next year we expect to have the remaining 50 cars of the original order in operation.

"Our experience with the PCC car has been extremely favorable," Mr. Whiting continued. "The original car was tried out on our Forest Hills-Charles River run where it became known locally as the 'Queen Mary.' We had a mail survey of the area done to get a reaction by the public to the car, and the response was tremendous. People told us they would often let other cars go by if they saw the 'Queen Mary' coming."

The road personnel also liked the car, Mr. Whiting continued. It has comfortable seats for the passenger and a big leather seat for the motorman. The car is operated in the same manner as an automobile, Mr. Whiting pointed out. The car, he stated, was a joint development of the transportation industry and not the builders themselves.

What Does Public Think

Mr. Whiting also disclosed himself as profoundly interested in the public's present attitude regarding this improved public transportation, especially that portion which may have begun to use it for the first time in their lives.

Attractive, comfortable, and speedy travel will be the best manner to retain this wartime group of riders, Mr. Whiting believes. He said that the road officials never hope to keep all of these new riders but did believe their new equipment would be a heavy factor in retaining many new riders.

Lessons from Automobile

"The automobile taught us a lot in public transportation," Mr. Whiting said. "People got used to a good comfortable ride in an automobile and we had to match it in order to attract people."

Did he think the trolley car was on the way out, Mr. Whiting was ask, displaced perhaps in favor of trackless trolleys. Mr. Whiting said he believed there is a good case for the trolley car. "There are portions of our lines where the traffic is too heavy for small units, but doesn't warrant rapid transit third rail service. Those lines are readily served by single, double, or triple trolley trains during their rush periods," he pointed out.

Women employees have also worked out very successfully, Mr. Whiting said. There are now 23 women conductors, 12 women rapid transit guards, and 26 shop workers. "I happen to live out on the Beacon Street line where I have taken an apartment for the winter," he said, "and I have watched the women employees very carefully. I like them, they're courteous, and they call out the stops very clearly.

"We have had a tough job this winter in maintaining our traffic at its levels," Mr. Whiting said, "and we have had 100 per cent co-operation from our employees."

Bay State Autos To Get One Plate In Blue for 1945

A single steel registration plate for Massachusetts motor vehicles will be issued for 1945, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin said today.

The new plates, which are now being manufactured at the Charlestown State Prison, will be painted dark blue with white numerals. Plates now in use in Massachusetts are those issued originally in 1942.

Registrar Goodwin said he has always opposed the use of only one plate, and added, "If priorities on steel are relaxed we may still have two plates for 1945."

Last time that Massachusetts cars displayed a blue and white plate was in 1929. The single plate will be used on the rear of the car.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Saturday. Light winds tonight becoming gentle Saturday.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fari, continued cold tonight and Saturday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:08 p. m., height 8.2 feet.
Saturday, 9:28 a. m., height 9.5 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Embroideries" at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 2 p. m. on "English Rooms." Both are free to the public.

The Story Hour in the Annex of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, will be about Lucky Pierre, his life in Brittany and his good fortune. Open to all children.

Grace Stambaugh, soprano, and Luise Vosgerchian, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Under the auspices of l'Alliance Francaise, Groupe de Boston-Cambridge, M. Andre Mayer, Professor at the College de France, will give a lecture in French on "L'Alimentation Mondiale—Probleme National et International." At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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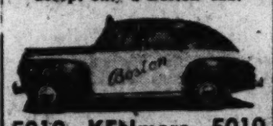

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Administration Halts Drive On U. S. Ballot for Soldiers

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Administration forces blocked the Taft amendment to the Federal soldier vote bill in the Senate today, 46 to 42.

By this act, the Administration halted the debacle that swept through its forces in the House in a tumultuous session last night.

At the same time President Roosevelt today signed the mustering-out payment bill for the veterans of World War II and strongly aligned himself behind additional soldier benefits which he urged Congress to pass.

Indications pointed to an ultimate Senate-House compromise, as the result of today's Senate action, nearer to the demand of President Roosevelt than otherwise would have occurred.

President Roosevelt has been demanding a simplified Federal ballot for the servicemen which the House last night rejected, approving instead a general recommendation to the states to provide absentee ballots under a system which Mr. Roosevelt previously denounced as "a fraud."

Opponents Halted

Opponents of the Federal ballot system moved today in the Senate to carry through the victory won yesterday in the House, but were defeated over the Taft amendment.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio introduced in behalf of 15 senators a virtually complete substitute for the Administration's Green-Lucas bill. His proposal would have given priority to state over Federal ballots both overseas and in the United States, and would have imposed Southern restrictions on voters to uphold what one of its cosponsors termed the system of "white supremacy." Instead of permitting servicemen to vote by party on blank Federal ballots, the Taft-Overton proposal would require them to vote for candidates by name.

Failure of the Taft-coalition amendment by a narrow 4-vote majority left extraordinary uncertainty over the whole soldiers' vote situation.

The Senate had before it the choice of the Administration-favored Green-Lucas bill for a Federal ballot, modified by the Danaher amendment to include a dual system of federal and state ballots, or the Senate could ultimately approve the state-rights measure approved by the House yesterday in the form of the Rankin bill, which Mr. Roosevelt calls a "fraud."

Yesterday in the Senate, Administration forces all but capitulated to the coalition of Republican and Southern Democrats who now are in full control of Congress and accepted a "compromise" which provides a dual-ballot system.

Tumultuous Session

The scene in the session of the House last night, which began at noon and ended at 10:58 p. m., was the most tumultuous of this Congress, with the big Southern Democrat - Republican machine, guided by shaggy-haired, rampaging John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, rumbling like an armored tank over the retreating Administration forces.

President Roosevelt demanded that the House "stand up and be counted" on its vote for Federal ballots. The anti-Administration forces at first were reluctant to do this. What happened came in three stages.

First, the House defeated the Administration-sponsored Worley amendment—providing a simplified Federal ballot for soldiers—215 to 164, by a teller (nonrecord) vote.

However, newspapermen, hanging over the gallery, recorded the names of derisive representatives as they passed anonymously through the gangway. This was achieved by a remarkable joint co-operative effort of reporters designed to tear the veil of secrecy off the ballot.

Next, late in the evening, after it was evident that the Administration was decisively defeated, the coalition managers thought better of the earlier secret vote. Representative John Z. Anderson, (R) of California moved that the anti-Administration Rankin bill—for state baloits—be sent back to committee and the Worley bill substituted.

Decisive Vote of Evening

This recommital motion was the decisive vote of the evening. On it hung the fate of the Administration bill. It was defeated by a roll-call, record vote, 224 to 168. Analysis of the names show that the Republican bloc voted almost solidly against the resolution, and was joined by Southern Democrats.

The third and final stage was an anticlimax. The Rankin bill was prefunctorily approved, 328 to 69. This bill is hardly more than a resolution urging the respective 48 states to do all they can to get absentee ballots to soldiers. It is substantially the same bill that the Senate passed Dec. 3 by a 42-to-37 vote.

In the gusto of their runaway majority, the victorious coalition went even further than expected. Republicans who, with an eye to the Negro vote, ordinarily oppose the poll tax, left their usual position on this occasion.

Representative James A. Wright (D) of Pennsylvania offered an amendment to make clear, he explained, that soldiers and sailors would not have to pay poll taxes or register in person in order to vote. This amendment, which simply substantiates a law passed overwhelmingly by Congress in 1942, was beaten last night, 167 to 94, on a division (unrecorded) vote. The action left the poll-tax question in ambiguity.

Rear-Guard Action

Meanwhile, in the Senate yesterday the Administration forces were fighting a rear-guard action, though their rout was not so complete as in the House.

Sensing the revolt of Southern Democrats, who hold the balance of power, Administration leaders suddenly decided to accept the Danaher amendment, with the obvious desire of yielding enough ground to block the more stringent Taft coalition proposal.

The modified amendment of Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, would set up a dual-ballot system instead of the Federal ballot system which the Administration has sought. The Danaher proposal would grant all overseas servicemen (and member of allied organizations abroad) the right to cast a Federal ballot. Servicemen at home would be required to follow absentee-ballot procedure unless their states failed to provide adequate soldier-voting machinery. If such states failed to act by Aug. 1, Federal ballots would be supplied servicemen in continental United States as well. Where a serviceman had applied for a state ballot and not received it, he would get a Federal ballot.

Weakness Seen

The Administration accepted the Danaher proposal as the last chance to preserve any vestige of Federal voting machinery. But opponents noted the sign of Administration weakness gleefully as paving the way for a victory as complete in the Senate as in the House.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio has introduced in behalf of 15 senators a virtually complete substitute for the Administration's bill. He welcomed the Danaher amendment as a first step.

The Taft-coalition proposal would give priority to state over Federal ballots both overseas and in the United States, and would also seek to limit use of Federal ballots by other means. Instead of permitting servicemen to vote by party on blank ballots, it would require them to vote for candidates by name. To secure Southern support, the omnibus proposal carries proposals designed to continue what Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, one of the coauthors, called "white supremacy."

Gulf Coast Line Longest

The Gulf coast line, with its many indentations, is longer than either the Atlantic or Pacific coast lines of the United States.

Bonds Strengthen Bonds of Friendship

Wide World

Neighbors 'Back the Attack' in Friendly Way

The women-folk of St. Louis' 6,900 Berthold Avenue block meet often since they have become acquainted as a result of the bond drive of last September, when the street became the first 100 per cent block in the nation. They have pledged to hit 100 per cent in the current Fourth War Loan Drive. Here their interest is centered about Dolores Vogel, the baby of the block. From left to right, seated: Mrs. Sherman Kimmel, Mrs. Mary Ann Dwyer, Mrs. Walter Vogel, Mrs. Ernest Robson, holding Dolores, and Mrs. Joseph G. Kenny. Standing are Mrs. John Dwyer, Mary Helen Vogel, and Mrs. J. G. Johnson. Other neighborhoods are watching this group's record in the new drive.

Democrats Credited With Inflation Curb

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, last night credited the Roosevelt Administration with saving America "from the disaster of inflation" and accused Republicans of "never offering constructive help."

Mr. Hannegan missed his plane for Birmingham and his speech, his first formal one since he succeeded Frank C. Walker as Party Chairman Jan. 22, was read to a Jackson Day dinner by Edwin W. Pauley, National Committee Treasurer.

"The Democratic Administration and the opposition," Mr. Hannegan said in apparent reply to Republican charges of domestic bungling, "now have a clear-cut record on the issue of inflation control. We make the statement that we saved the country from the disaster of inflation.

"We call upon the record to convict the opposition on this score—to convict them of never offering constructive help, of never pointing to a better or more efficient way, of always and forever scolding and belittling."

Heretofore, Democrats have emphasized the President's win-the-war appeal. But Mr. Hannegan last night devoted much space to domestic questions.

"At a time when the Democratic Administration manifested a patriotic desire to take inflation control out of the realm of politics, at a time when the Administration sought the advice and support of all elements of our people, the opposition directed itself to a program of obstruction," he declared.

"The opposition must answer to the charge of making capital of the inconveniences necessitated by such things as rationing and price control. It has sought to turn the laborer against the farmer, and the farmer against the city dweller. Seeking popularity, seeking support from whatever source it could be won, the opposition has toyed with the welfare of America and the security of every American home."

Mr. Hannegan, who will direct a fourth-term campaign if the President runs again, made no mention of the fourth term.

New Tax Bill Omits Compulsory Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Freezing of Social Security pay-roll taxes at present levels until 1945 greatly reduces the prospect of passage by Congress of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to expand the Social Security System, but does not entirely foreclose action at this session.

Certain provisions of the bill may still be enacted, especially those benefiting servicemen returning to civilian life, but it is considered unlikely that Congress in its present mood will approve the establishment of compulsory sickness insurance.

On top of the deeply controversial nature of the issue, the civilian shortage of doctors has become a factor in postponing consideration of the Administration's sickness insurance proposal until after the war.

Despite President Roosevelt's indicated advocacy of sickness insurance in his "second bill of rights" message last month, Congress is now putting finishing touches on a 1944 tax bill in which Social Security pay-roll taxes are frozen at 1 per cent each on employer and employee for this year.

Pending Since June

These taxes would have automatically increased to 2 per cent on Jan. 1 of this year, according to the terms of the Social Security Act, and are scheduled in the law to go to 3 per cent each in 1949.

Under the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill the pay-roll tax would be raised to 6 per cent for both employer and employee.

One fourth of the increased pay-roll taxes would be placed in a special medical care account, from which payments would be made to doctors and hospitals serving the insured persons.

The Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill has been pending since last June before the Senate Finance Committee and the House ways and Means Committee without any hearings on it.

While granting only between one fifth and one fourth of the new taxes asked by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Congress has paid even less attention to his recommendation of an annual increase of $8,300,000,000 for Social Security purposes.

Administration Plan

President Roosevelt implied in his recent message to Congress that unless Congress takes action this year to implement his "Bill of Rights," the program will have a prominent place in the 1944 presidential campaign.

Under the Administration's program for new types of social insurance, extension of coverage of the Social Security System, etc., about 12 per cent of covered pay rolls would go to finance the system during the next decade, according to estimates.

Admitting that this rate might become insufficient after a decade or more, the Board has recommended that any costs in excess of the 12 per cent should be met by a Federal contribution.

Kansas City Exceeds War Bond Quota

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4 (AP)—Two manuscripts hand-written by Dr. Albert Einstein were "sold" for $11,500,000 in war bonds in a rally last night. Kansas City thereupon claimed the distinction of being the first city in its population class to exceed its quota in the Fourth War Bond Campaign.

Sales at the Books and Authors Rally presided over by Clifton Fadiman of New York brought the city's total to $72,411,461. The quota was $70,503,000.

The Kansas City Life Insurance Company bought for $6,500,000 Dr. Einstein's manuscript, "General Theory of Relativity," recopied in hand by the physicist. W. E. Bixby, company president, entered the bid. W. T. Kemper, Jr., bid $5,000,000 of impounded insurance funds, of which he is the custodian, for a copy of "The Bi-Vector Field," as yet unpublished.

The Einstein manuscripts are to be placed in the archives of the Library of Congress, with suitable recognition to the purchasers.

Announcement was made in Washington that the biggest day for both individual and corporate purchases of bonds sent the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan drive well beyond the halfway point with a total of $8,502,000,000 in cash subscriptions.

Individual sales jumped $260,000,000 to $2,201,000,000 or 40 per cent of the $5,500,000,000 goal, while $2,082,000,000 in new corporate subscriptions boosted that total to $6,301,000,000—a shade over 74 per cent of the "big money" quota.

The over-all drive was 60 per cent successful, but the hard pull, particularly for individual buying, was still ahead.

Farmer in Well Signs Up

ATHENS, Ala. (AP)—Farmer Carlos Thomas was digging in a 30-foot well when Homer McLemore found him. The War bond committeeman lowered a blank check in a bucket. The farmer signed a check for $8,000 worth of bonds, resumed his digging.

Pacific Homeward Trek Due in March

AN ALLIED BASE IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 4 (AP)—The first American troops will return to the United States next month under a new rotation plan which calls for home leave for army personnel who have served long periods in the Southwest Pacific.

Army authorities said today the plan provides that a certain percentage—very small—of the entire strength in this theater may be sent home each month. Men who have 18 months or more of service will be given preference and those who have six months or more service in forward areas, such as New Guinea and at Darwin, Australia, will have highest priority.

Sunday Coal Mining

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 4 (AP)—Thousands of anthracite miners today agreed to report to the pits on Sunday, and every Sunday for the remainder of the month, in an effort to alleviate a critical coal shortage.

United Mine Workers leaders called upon union members in the three anthracite districts yesterday to co-operate with Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes' request for Sunday production.

The miners were assured by union leaders that time and a half would be paid to all after 40 hours a week and that double rate would be paid for the seventh consecutive day of the work week.

U. S. Post Office Out of Red For First Time in 24 Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A $1,318,579,672 bill carrying funds for operation of the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the 12 months starting next July 1 was sent to the House floor today by the Appropriations Committee.

Most of the total, $1,105,697,583, was allotted to the Post Office Department, which reported that during the fiscal period ended last June 30, it operated "out of the red" for the first time in 24 years and expects to show an operating surplus again next year but a deficit this year.

In the last fiscal year, Postmaster General Walker told the Appropriations Committee during hearings on the postal supply bill the Department's operating revenues exceeded its expenditures by $1,332,849.

Free Service

Rendering of free services, such as franked, penalty, and soldier mail, accounted for $122,343,000 of the Department's overhead.

Postal revenues for the fiscal year 1943 were $996,227,283, expenditures totaled $964,894,439, and business volume approximated $14,000,000,000.

For the current fiscal year Mr. Walker expects an operating deficit of $13,357,520, and a return to operations "in the black" the following year, when he estimated intake would exceed outgo by $10,411,010.

The Treasury's share of the direct appropriations was $212,882,089, of which $135,400,000 was earmarked for the expenses of assessing and collecting taxes.

In addition to the direct appropriations, the Committee recommended for the Treasury Department $795,735,500 of "indefinite appropriations" and $3,491,500 in reappropriations, an aggregate of $1,012,108,589 for that agency, or $14,557,311 below budget estimates and $385,459,049 above total appropriations for the current year.

Excess Accounted For

The bulk of the excess, the Committee explained, was accounted for by the two "indefinite appropriations," for internal revenue refunds and refunds and drawbacks under the Customs Bureau. These so-called "indefinite appropriations" consisted of $781,620,000 for internal revenue refunds and $14,000,000 for refunds and drawbacks. The $393,000,000 boost in the former fund was attributed to the greatly increased number of income taxpayers and withholding provisions of the tax law.

Total permanent appropriations recommended for the Treasury—items required by law from year to year and covering such things as interest on the public debt, expenses of loans and excess-profits tax refund bonds—were $5,455,255,993, of which $3,750,000,000 was for interest on the national debt.

The direct appropriations recommended for the Post Office Department represented a reduction of $8,226,407 from budget estimates and an increase of $205,719,248 above current year funds.

Cut in Bond Size To Save $5,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 4

Shrinking of the size of war savings bonds will save the Government $5,000,000 in production costs in 1945.

The savings estimate, made by Treasury officials, was disclosed in testimony on the 1945 Treasury appropriation bill, made public today.

On the basis of estimated production of 511,500,000 bonds, the saving in paper will total 3,374 tons.

For the old size bond, it required 667 mail pouches to ship 1,000,000 bonds. The new size will take only 400 pouches.

Soldier Vote Cost

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Absentee soldier voting cost the United States in 1943 only $91,000, with $1,109,000 of a $1,200,000 appropriation going back into the Treasury surplus fund.

This was made known today by the House Appropriations Committee considering the 1945 Treasury appropriation bill.

A total of 27,074 absentee ballots were cast by soldiers last year, with the states being reimbursed by Congressional sanction for the costs they incurred in handling the ballots.

Three states, Louisiana, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, assumed the election costs themselves.

The Treasury attempted no estimate as to what the various plans now under debate in Congress for this year might cost.

Groups to Fight N. Y. Black Marts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—A united front of retailers, wholesalers, and consumer organizations to kill the "black market" in foodstuffs here was in the making today with the approval and the assistance of the Regional Office of Price Administrator.

A group of 14 representatives of several of the larger organizations of meat, grocery, poultry, fruit and vegetable retailers and of consumer groups met in the Empire State Building with Daniel P. Woolley, Regional OPA Administrator, yesterday to outline a program designed to curtail illegal sales.

Although contending most of the violations originate at the wholesale level, the retailers urged co-operation with responsible wholesalers to combat the "black market." At an earlier conference between retailers of the fruit and vegetable trade and wholesalers from three of the major public markets, a joint grievance committee to police the industry was considered.

The program outlined to Mr. Woolley by the retailer-consumer group calls for the retention of pork rationing, official support of a consumer and retailer boycott of wholesale prices above OPA ceilings, support of the Federal subsidy program and more stringent enforcement of anti-profiteering rules and laws by Federal and City agencies.

Need of Educating British Public In Affairs of United States Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—A suggestion that the foreign correspondents in this country educate the British public about the United States was made by Sir Godfrey Haggard, retiring British Consul General here, at a farewell dinner given for him and Lady Haggard at the Netherlands Club, last night.

"When you send over some sizzling piece of news and get it past the censor, there is still the difficulty in Britain of finding enough paper to print it on," Sir Godfrey told the correspondents. "I venture to regard it as one of the still remaining stumbling blocks in the way of Anglo-Americans relations, the comparative paucity of American news in England.

"There isn't enough of it, not only as to what the people of America are doing, but as to what they are thinking, and why they are thinking about it. There is lots of friendship between us already, but we want understanding—the dissipation of prejudice by means of information."

His successor, Francis Evans, envisioned a postwar period during which the work of the foreign correspondents will assume even greater gravity.

Earlier in the day Sir Godfrey was the guest of honor at a Rotary Club luncheon.

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College Women's Center For Jobs Wins Praise

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The War Job Information Center of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women, which today observed its first anniversary, was commended this morning by Powell M. Cabot, State Manpower Director of the War Manpower Commission, for its activity during the year.

"We feel," he said, "that this project is worth-while. It is bringing into the labor market a number of able women who would not ordinarily have been interested in offering their services."

Dean Lucy J. Franklin of Boston University, head of the Center, feels also that the experiment has proved its worth. Nearly 400 women have received counsel and many of them have been placed in satisfactory positions.

Set up to aid the war effort by helping recruit women for essential industries, the Center is a volunteer organization functioning under the sponsorship of both the War Manpower Commission and the A. A. U. W. It co-operates with Government agencies such as the United States Employment Service.

The Boston Center was the third one to be started by a branch of the A. A. U. W. Its staff will meet soon in New York with members of the New York and Philadelphia Centers to exchange experiences and plan similar programs. So far each group has been carrying along independently.

Among the Boston Center's clients, according to Dean Franklin, are numerous women who suddenly felt they should take a job for patriotic reasons. Some of these were advised that their best contribution to the war effort lay in running their homes; others were placed in industry. The Center aims to help all its clients evaluate themselves, and stays with them until they find their niches. Follow-up work, it believes, is important. Some of the women come back for further interviews if they are dissatisfied or when one job ends and they are seeking another.

Older professional women facing retirement age without economic security are the great problems, says the Dean. They are the kind who are unwilling to "go on relief," yet cannot afford to stop working. She feels strongly that Social Security must be extended to cover this class of person.

Dean Franklin and her staff have become convinced that a woman personnel officer should hire the women in a plant. Men, they have found, are more likely to make mistakes in estimating a woman's background, special aptitudes, and potential reactions to her environment.

They have noticed a change during the last year in the attitude of those who hire women. Massachusetts employers today, both public and private, are less overbearing and careless about following up their statements and promises, according to the Dean. She attributes this change partly to concern that the territory might be classed as a labor shortage area.

In addition to actual placement work, members of the Job Information Center are compiling statistics from which they hope eventually to draw up some useful recommendations about the placement of college-trained women in industry. But for the present they are still learning and observing.

One observation to date points out that women do not like complicated application forms. "Women will give all the information required," says Dean Franklin, "but they prefer to give it in a conversation which shows a personal interest. This," she added, "probably accounts for the average length of our interviews, which is 54 minutes."

The Center warns its clients that they cannot take the housekeepers' "business as usual" into industry. In the first advisory talk with a woman, it tells her to be exactly on time at all times; to stop, look, and listen, but NOT TALK; and not to be too interested in what goes on around her.

Separated Starrs Come Together In A 'Constellation'

Two long separated Starrs have come together in the midst of a "constellation" as the result of a chance comment on the name, made by a Boston attorney.

When Miss Charlotte Starr of Charlestown stepped into the attorney's office for a consultation today, he commented casually that his telephone operator had the same name. She was Miss Mary Starr, of Wilmington. Before the consultation was over, the two women were introduced.

Miss Charlotte Starr remarked that she had a brother Arthur who she suspected had been killed in the last war, for she had heard nothing of him since then. At this, the other Miss Starr exclaimed that the name of her father, who works for the Boston and Maine Railroad, was Arthur, too. Family notes were compared and it developed that Arthur the brother of Charlotte, and Arthur the father of Mary Starr were one and the same man.

Tonight brother and sister, who have been separated for a quarter century, will join in a family reunion.

Social Problems Topic of Lectures

A course of 15 lectures on wartime social problems will be given by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education Thursday evenings, beginning Feb. 10, from 7:45 to 9:30 at Sever Hall, Harvard University.

While the course will be under the direction of Louise C. Keyes, former lecturer on Vocational Guidance at Boston College, each session will hear a different authority on some phase of social work.

The complete list of lectures follows:

Feb. 10—Problems of the Home. Miss Bernice Henderson, Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene; Feb. 17—Problems solved Through Publicity. Kelsey B. Sweatt, Massachusetts Department of Education; March 2—Problems in Recreation. James T. Mulroy, Director, Extended Use of Public Schools, Boston School Department; March 9—Changing Education in a Changing World. William H. Burton, Director of Apprenticeship, Harvard Graduate School of Education; March 16—Problems of the Synagogue, Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila in Roxbury, President of the Rabbinic Association of Greater Boston; March 23—Problems in Delinquency, Judge John F. Perkins, Boston Juvenile Court; March 30—Problems that are being solved by the Boston Bureau of Child Accounting. Paul V. Donovan, Chief of the Bureau of Child Accounting, Boston School Department; April 6—Problems of Social Agencies and the Home. Miss Katherine Hardwick, Director, Simmons College, School of Social Work; April 13—Problems of Labor, lecturer to be announced; April 27—Problems of Health. Dr. Charles Welinsky, Beth Israel Hospital; May 4—How University Extension is solving Wartime Problems, Helen B. Garrity, Supervisor in Education, Massachusetts Division of University Extension; May 11—How the Problems of the Church are being Solved in Wartime. Rev. Michael J. Ahearn, S. J., Weston College; May 18—How the Problems of the Social Agencies are being Solved in Wartime, lecturer to be announced; May 25—How the Problems of the Church are being Solved in Wartime, the Rev. Carl E. Kopf, Mt. Vernon Church of Boston; June 1—Miss Keyes.

Auto Plates Replaced Free

Automobile registration plates which have been lost, mutilated or become illegible may be replaced by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles without charge under executive order 66 issued by Governor Saltonstall under his emergency wartime powers. Formerly a fee of $1 was charged.

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AT YOUR GROCER'S

Copernicus Comes to Harvard

Polish Astronomer's Portrait to Hang in Observatory

Dr. Harlow Shapley (right) receiving portrait of Nicholas Copernicus, done by Maxim Kopf of New York, from Dr. Stephen P. Miswa, Executive Director of the Kosciuszko Foundation.

Report Made By Harvard On Star Clusters

A report on 14 years' work of Harvard Observatory in revising the distances of some 30 globular star clusters, tremendous "island universes" many light years distant from our own Milky Way system, were reported on last night at a special meeting of the Bond Astronomical Club of Harvard University by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Observatory director.

Presentation to Harvard of a portrait of Nicholas Copernicus, the man who 400 years ago disclosed to the world that the earth and its planets circled around the sun instead of the sun and stars circling around the earth, was made by Dr. Stephen P. Mizwa, Executive Director of the Kosciuszko Foundation. This gift to Harvard was in token of appreciation for Harvard's provision of an 8-inch telescope to the Alma Mater of Copernicus, whose observatory ironically found itself without a scope of any kind at the end of the first World War.

Dr. Shapley disclosed that all globular clusters except a few abnormal ones, are between 1,000 and 400,000 times brighter than the sun. Should our little world be as close to a member of such a group as it is to the sun, it would turn to a cinder in a flash. A photograph showing 4,016 such star clusters was exhibited, and Dr. Shapley said that each one represented a universe of several billion individual stars. The fainter ones are apparently "giant poor," that is, poorly populated with the larger and brighter stars.

Information Soon On Muster-Out Pay

Discharged veterans of World War II eligible for the muster-out pay made available under the legislation signed into law today by President Roosevelt should watch for an announcement from the First Service Command on the details of distribution, officials at Army headquarters said.

Finance offices of the Army, with similar arrangements by the Navy, will handle the disbursement of the $100 to $300, depending upon the length and area of service, it was recalled, but details on the system have not yet been published.

From now on, men receiving discharges that make them eligible for the pay, will receive their first installment, or perhaps the entire amount in some cases, at the time of their discharge, Army officials explained.

WMC Classifies Two More Cities

The only change made in classification of New England cities according to their labor status made this month by the War Manpower Commission related to Framingham and Marlboro, it is reported at the WMC Regional Office in Boston.

These two Massachusetts cities were placed as one area in Group III. Previously they were not classified. They were given a definite grouping because there is a fair amount of war work in the area and many of the war manpower programs do not apply in unclassified territory.

Dr. Fred Engelhardt

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 4—Dr Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, who passed on yesterday, had an administration marked by the broadening of the entire curriculum, and a remarkable expansion of the plant and facilities.

He succeeded Dr. Edward Morgan Lewis and came from the University of Minnesota where he was head of the department of educational administration.

A native of Naugatuck, Conn., Dr. Engelhardt was educated at Naugatuck High, Phillips Andover and Haverford, Penn., School. He received degrees from Yale and Columbia.

Private Home Building in 1944 To Limited Extent Predicted

The Real Estate Week

A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Latest word from Washington is that you may not have to wait for the end of the war to start building that new home.

Already certain critical materials like synthetic resin glues are being turned back to civilian use up to a specified portion of the available supply. And as war housing falls off in volume, as it has started to do, more and more of the materials essential to home building will find their way back into civilian markets, it is said.

While listing the completion of the war as the primary responsibility, local housing authorities quote National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford as optimistically predicting a limited program of private building of the types of homes most people want in 1944.

This is taken to imply that higher cost homes, that is, above the wartime less-than-$6,000 class, will be back in production shortly. This is based on the premise that since the Government has been able to build war housing for 7,500,000 persons in two years without interfering with the all-out war effort, the falling off of war housing needs necessarily will allow for a throwback of many materials to civilian use.

While acute needs for war housing will continue through 1944 in certain production centers, increasing attention is being given in Washington to general civilian housing conditions. In most defense areas, however, war housing is found to have caught up with the needs of immigrant war workers.

Financing Homes

Declaring that 5,000,000 are getting ready to buy homes in the first five years immediately following the war, the Producers' Council is circularizing a petition to government that it determine and announce as soon as possible a Federal policy towards financing postwar homes.

With thousands of builders wanting to know on what basis they can proceed when construction of private homes is resumed, the Council said valuable time could be saved by giving them this basis now rather than waiting until the war is over.

Knowing the plans for financiny, the Council continued, builders can lay their plans for home developments now.

The Council estimated an outlay of $6,000,000,000 on new home construction in the first five years following the war. It will take at least one year, it was said, for the builders to readjust themselves to the postwar demands for homes.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance bands.
5:30 p. m.—Musicals; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Dansant Music.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—Sabby Lewis' Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Sabby Lewis' Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—Cecil Brown, news.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Freedom of Opportunity.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Del Courtney's Orch.
10:45 p. m.—Music Roundup; Weather
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalnev's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.13 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"On the Production Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.93 meg., 102.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.93 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG4, 15.32 meg., 19.6 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Royal Horse Guards Band. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GVW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Bond Sales Show Upturn In Bay State

With reports from the western part of Massachusetts coming in, Fourth War Loan sales showed an upturn today and were approaching the $6,000,000 daily rate, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee announced.

Returns from cities and towns outside the Greater Boston area are an important part of the increased sales to individuals this week, the Committee pointed out.

Yesterday's collection of $8,500,000 helped the drive considerably and boosted the figure for bonds sold to individuals to $54,100,000, or 32.6 per cent of the $258,000,000 quota.

Work of Massachusetts women's organizations, the Committee stated, will add 20 ambulance planes, costing $110,000 each, to the nation's military equipment. Thirty-nine women's organizations reported a combined quota of nearly $3,000,000.

Scheduled to aid the drive was the Invasion Show, featuring exhibitions of latest military equipment, tomorrow, Sunday, and Monday, at the First Corps Cadet Armory, Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue. The show will be open from noon until 10 p. m. daily, and admission is by the purchase of a 25-cent War Stamp at the door.

Employees of the Boston Postal District have purchased $301,125 in War Bonds in the Fourth War Loan to date, it was announced today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. With the February portion of the campaign still ahead, the Boston postal purchases are expected to surpass the two-thirds mark of the total assigned to post offices in the Commonwealth.

The quota assigned by Washington to all post office employees in Massachusetts is 648,250, Mr. Connelly said. The February purchases in the Boston district are expected to reach $200,000 and thus bring the Boston postal total over the $500,000 mark, he said. The postal plan calls for each employee to purchase bonds to the extent of 35 per cent of his gross earnings for one month during the Fourth War Loan drive. Boston postal employees are exceeding that goal, Mr. Connelly said.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Feb. 6

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Feb. 6

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Officials Split on Return Of Federal Aid for Needy

Possible return of the Federal Government into paying for relief for the indigent—not a revival of the Work Projects Administration but a new plan—has caused sharp debate among Massachusetts officials.

Unlike the WPA, which was run from Washington as a federal agency, the new proposal calls for a federal-state setup for public assistance. The National Government, it is expected, would contribute 50 per cent, the State 25 per cent, and towns and cities the remaining 25 per cent.

Further centralization of power at Washington and loss of local control over public welfare are charged against the proposal by its critics. Its friends urge that if there is a great postwar depression, the cities and towns won't be able to carry the load of the numbers in distress any more than in the last big depression. Also they say, federal aid would save Massachusetts money.

Taxpayers Would Pay

Objectors reply that federal funds are not drawn from a hat, but that every cent the Federal Government sends into Massachusetts is raised from Massachusetts taxpayers.

The project is now before Congress as a provision of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. It has the enthusiastic backing of the Social Security Board, which for some years has wanted to see the Federal Government make grants-in-aid of money to the States to increase the assistance available for needy individuals.

Today, when employment is at its best, the problem of financing the public welfare costs arising when the breadwinner of a family is incapacitated or for one of many reasons leaves the home, is abnormally small. When the war ends and war production ceases, unemployment is expected to increase, and also the public relief expense for the needy.

The question of how to finance the public assistance costs naturally interests every mayor and selectman in Massachusetts, and is of concern to all taxpayers, because of the influence of welfare costs on tax rates.

Dips to Low Figure

Last year the total bill for public assistance to the needy in Massachusetts dipped to $6,723,000. Of this, the State paid $1,750,000, and local communities the balance of $5,973,000. The biggest year came in 1935, when the State and cities and towns together dispensed $27,184,000. In 1940 the entire cost of general relief stood at $20,194,000.

Usually a quarter to a fifth of the expense is carried by the State.

Chief spokesman in Massachusetts for federal aid is Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, who in its early days administered the WPA here.

"I feel that in spite of all the planning we may do, if a serious postwar depression comes along, we cannot swing the expense, any more than in the last big depression," Mr. Rotch said. "At that time our towns and cities would have been swamped with their relief costs if the Federal Government had not come in to help with the WPA.

Thinks State Protected

"A State plan would be required under the proposed legislation which the Social Security Board would have to approve, but I do not believe this would mean subjecting the State and local administration of relief to strict Washington supervision. The new plan would do away with Massachusetts' settlement law, which defines community responsibility for the indigent according to time of residence, and would enable us to aid needy people wherever they were."

On the other hand, many mayors, selectmen and other officials are reported to be opposed to taking of federal money with the strings they believe would be attached, and to feel that at the bottom lies the question of whether our form of government is to be changed. According to their view, we are getting more and more away from local responsibility and control into centralized control at Washington.

Federal regulations would be established to govern the State plan, it is held, which in the course of time would mean in effect not a State plan but what the Federal Government established to be in a State plan—in other words, a Federal plan.

N. E. Housewares Show Announced

Newest ideas in kitchen equipment, dishes and home maintenance materials will be shown at the Eleventh Annual New England Housewares Show to be held for trade representatives at the Parker House next week from Monday through Friday.

Governor Saltonstall will officially open the show, which is sponsored by the Housewares Club of New England. Housewares manufactured by more than 400 concerns are to be displayed in 135 exhibition rooms for the inspection of the many buyers who are expected to attend.

The show committee consists of Francis Dolphyn of Robinson Clay Products and Robert I. Flower, manufacturers' representative, Co-Chairman; Albert B. Patterson, Wagner Manufacturing Company; Herbert Standen, Beh & Co.; Paul M. Phillips, S. A. Weller Co.; Joseph T. McElroy, Jordan Marsh Company; H. R. Teplitz, Gans & Co.; George Dinkel and Frank Clopeck, manufacturers' representatives.

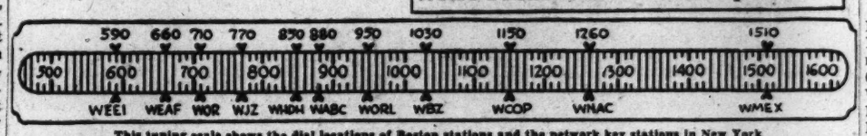
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network

THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE

News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; Talk	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"From the Hymnal"	"The Wax Museum"	"George & Dixie"; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	News; "Lilac Lady"	"Listen, Millady"	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	F. Fortescue, Inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; songs; orch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; songs; orch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade'; music; drama	Jesting With the Jesters	Four-H Club program	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15		Norman Cloutier's Music	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's Pgm; News	Saturday Show Down	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	'On Stage, Everybody';	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	guest; Lynne Hayes	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window'; dr,	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45	tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Lee Bowman	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood"; D. Lynn	Hour; talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth'; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; Songs	"Three Romeos"; songs	"Till Boy Comes Home"	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters"; drama	Luncheon With Lopez	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Luncheon With Lopez	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera;	War Bond Show	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, gst	Wagner's Tannhäus-	Col. Ovsta Culp Hobby	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	er; Astrid Varnay;	Weekend Function	War Bond Show; Joe	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Treas. Star Parade	Alexander Kipnis; Lau-	Weekend Function	Frasetto's Or.; Songs	News service
3:00	'Victory P. O. B.';	ritz Melchior; Marjorie	N E Junior Town Meet-	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Music; speakers	Lawrence; Mack Har-	ing; 18-Year-Old Voters	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.	rell; Julius Huehn;	Boy Scout War Loan	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Saul Caston, cond.	John Garris; Maxine	Rally; speakers	Variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Brahms' 4th Sym-	Stellman; John Gur-	Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	phony; Handel	ney; Emery Darcy;	Patty's"; drama	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30	News; "Follies";	Paul Breisach, con-	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Sports comments	Jan Garber's Orch.
4:45	with E. Howe, mc	ducter	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	Metropolitan Opera;	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board;	Art Jarret's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	"Tannhäuser"	Josef Gerstner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Art Kassel's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Studio orchestra	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Studio orchestra	"Your Income Tax"	"Digest"; Songs	"On Target"
6:30	"Musically Yours"	News; Wm. Lang	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	"On Target"
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New?'; Variety;	"The American Story";	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Harman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun; drama	Philip Merivale, Elea-	drama; "The Discovery	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Thrka	nor Stiebor; King Sis-	of Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours";	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	ters; Hon. J. C. Grew	Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	"Moods for Moderns"	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	William Hillman, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen."	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Serge Koussevitzky,	Ralph Edwards, cond.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	con.; Beethoven: Leo-	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Mari-	Classical Album: Lalo;
9:15	Mark Warnow's	nore Overture; Brahms	comedy; songs; orch.	on Claire; Attilio Bat-	Symphonie Espagnole
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Louis Armstrong's Orch	"Can You Top This?";	taglore; Bruce Foote; R.	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance Or.; 'Quiet, Quiz	comedy quiz	Slater; "The Firefly"	Classical Album; Bruins
10:00	Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Still on Dollar Band';	R. A. Gunnison, news;	vs. N. Y. Rangers
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Sonny Dunham, guest	'Songs of America'; H.	hockey game
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Present; drama; music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Jepson; B. Chatterton	News service
10:45	Rep Jas A Wright	'The Little Show'; dr.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Off Record	California Melodies	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's Pgm.	"I Sustain the Wings";	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Duy's End; music
11:45	"Flashgun Casey";	Lee Latimer Or.; News	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; News

HERE'S "Blackie"!

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MUSIC ☆ DRAMA

SATURDAY

5 to 5:30 pm EWT

4 to 4:30 pm CWT

NBC NETWORK

New Films on Boston Screens—Gilbert and Sullivan—Hollywood Letter

'What a Woman' at Loew's; 'Riding High' at Metropolitan

"What a Woman," a Columbia picture featuring Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne, now at the State and Orpheum, is a sort of Pygmalion story in reverse, with Miss Russell as a talent agent, Carol Ainsley, finding herself embarrassed by the success of her campaign to make a glamour boy out of a college professor, Michael Cobb, author of a best-selling adventure book. He responds so well to her coaching that he nearly carries her off as his bride. And all the time she is really attracted to a jaunty editor, Henry Pepper, who has been writing a profile of her for a smart magazine.

* * *

Briskly directed by Irving Cummings, it all makes for a funny screen yarn, with the suspense maintained by Pepper's apparent indifference to Carol as an object of masculine affection. He lets her carry her own luggage and doesn't remove his hat when he is in her presence until he doffs it in admiration for the way she tricks the professor into throwing up his college post to act in the screen version of "Whirlwind," the professor's romantic novel.

Miss Russell makes a rounded presentation of this brisk business woman who has never let a 10 per cent commission slip through her organization. Nobody baffles Carol except that exasperating Henry Pepper. Miss Russell's comedy touch is light and firm, so that when it comes time for Carol to be romantic she proves again that she is good at that, too, never forgetting that it is her business in this picture to keep the audience laughing. As the story is written the joke is on Carol a good deal of the time.

* * *

Mr. Aherne is properly smart, smooth, and humorously sophisticated as Henry. Willard Parker is always right as the humorless giant, Michael Cobb, and Edward Fielding has some pleasant quizzical scenes as Carol's father, who liked to have all his dinner guests sit down at the same time. Alan Dinehart, Ann Savage, Norma Varden, Douglas Wood, Grady Sutton, Lilyan Irene, and Frank Dawson round out the cast.

"Swing Out the Blues," the other feature, is a comedy with music. Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick, the Vagabonds, Janis Carter, and Tim Ryan are in the cast.

* * *

Dorothy Lamour Starred

Paramount's Technicolor combination of revue and Western, "Riding High," now at the Metropolitan, has Dorothy Lamour playing a burlesque queen, Ann Castle, who obtains an engagement with a floor show at an Arizona dude ranch. Miss Lamour sings several songs, appears in a number of elaborate production numbers, and participates in a chuck wagon race which brings the show to a laughable finish. This race, like everything else in the film, is given a travesty twist, with Dick Powell, as Steve Baird, galloping to Ann's rescue when she loses the reins of her horses. Ann wins the race, thanks to Mortimer J. Slocum, who tosses into the paths of the other contestants a shower of counterfeit thousand-dollar bills. All of Ann's rivals stop to pick up the supposed money.

Victor Moore, as Slocum, carries off the comedy honors in his best soft-spoken, pixie style of fun. Slocum, headed for jail at the end, beams upon Dick and Ann and calls himself Cupid. Also helping on the humorous side are Gil Lamb as a comic sheriff, and Cass Daley as the ranch owner.

In place of the saloon brawl that is found in many Westerns, the spectators are regaled with a rough-house among the musicians of an orchestra, ending in the smashing of all their instruments, including a piano.

The other feature is "Find the Blackmailer," a mystery melodrama, with Jerome Cowan, Faye Emerson, and Gene Lockhart in the cast.

Myron Ehrenberg

Ivan Boothby

In Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Antar," which will be presented in "Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue" at the Boston Opera House beginning Monday.

'Gondoliers' Presented At Opera House

"The Gondoliers" should be done more often by Gilbert and Sullivan opera companies. The visiting company at the Boston Opera House offered this gay musical tale of Venice and Spain and the mythical Barataria last night, and a crowded house showed its pleasure by cordial applause.

It is a joy to see how the Britons—yes, and New Zealanders and Australians and others of the Empire—pour into a theater whenever Gilbert and Sullivan is offered. Last night, officers and men of the British Navy were scattered throughout the house, and they showed by their applause that they knew when a thing of this sort was well done.

The gavotte number by the quintet in the second act, with Florenz Ames as the Duke of Plaza-Toro carrying off the chief comedy effects, had to be repeated several times, even after the principals had entered into their subsequent speeches.

Without the mistaken-identity crutch to lean upon, many a librettist might have fallen down entirely, and Gilbert certainly loves to employ the device. As in "Pinafore," he mixes up a pair of babies, with interesting consequences, and, as in "Princess Ida," betroths a royal pair in babyhood. But it all comes right in the end, as you are very sure it will.

And in the meanwhile, a pair—or two or three pairs—of lovers sing delightful duets, and a pair of amusing old gentlemen sing patter songs with political implications. And doubtless few in the audience at the Opera House failed to derive modern inferences when the Grand Inquisitor sang about a ruler who insisted upon leveling all ranks, promoting everyone until

> Lord Chancellors were cheap as sprats,
> And Bishops in their shovel hats
> Were plentiful as tabby cats,

with the direful result that

> When everyone is somebodee,
> Then no one's anybody!

M. W. B.

Vandamm

Louis Calhern

In "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," continuing at the Plymouth.

Jusko Song Program

Ralph Jusko, bass, will give his first Boston recital on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, at 8:30 o'clock, in Jordan Hall. His program includes:

"Honour and Arms," Handel; "Hear Me Ye Winds and Waves," Handel; "Ne Margi Sakolelei," Tallot-Kelpsa; "Tzkiai Tzkiai," Folk Song arranged by Currie; "Zalijoe Lankilei," Gruodis; "Du bist die Ruh," and "Ungeduld," Schubert; "Die Mainacht," Brahms; "Seemanns Abschied," Wolf; Wotan's Farewell from "Valkyrie," Wagner; "Moon Marketing," Wldver; "She Walked Thru the Fair," Old Irish; "Love Went A'Riding," Bridge.

Mr. Jusko will be accompanied by Theodore Marier at the piano.

Schmitz Piano Recital

E. Robert Schmitz, pianist, visits Boston after a considerable absence on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 12, giving a recital in Jordan Hall. He will play the following program:

Burlesca in G minor	Scarlatti
Bourée in B minor	Scarlatti
Chorale—Prelude No. 5, "I call on Thee, Lord"	Bach-Busoni
Prelude and Fugue in A minor	Bach-Liszt
Prelude, Chorale and Fugue	Franck
First Spanish Dance from "Vida Breve"	Falla
El Puerto, from "Iberia" Suite	Albeniz
Pavane	Ravel
Rigaudon	Ravel
Toccata	Ravel
Three Etudes	Debussy
Two Preludes	Debussy
Toccata	Debussy

English Girl in Star Role Of Filmed 'National Velvet'

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

A combination of circumstances has finally brought Enid Bagnold's popular tale, "National Velvet," before the cameras at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Bought some years ago, the story languished on the shelf, like Mrs. Rawlings' "The Yearling," for lack of the suitable star. Now a young English girl, Elizabeth Taylor, will play the role of Velvet Brown, the girl who won the Grand National. But because Elizabeth is still a somewhat untried player, Mickey Rooney has been put into the cast, and his role has been ballooned somewhat to boost the box-office appeal.

The core of the original story, however, remains; and all the chief incidents of the book will be recognized. Miss Taylor will mount a hunter and run off the Grand National, the site for which has not yet been chosen. The Midwick Country Club in Los Angeles seems the likely spot. Long Island, considered for some time, has been discarded because of the difficulty of transportation. The studio feels sure it can make Southern California sufficiently resemble the English countryside where the steeplechase is run.

The 11-year-old Elizabeth is the daughter of an English art dealer, who sent her to an aunt in Pasadena when the war broke out. An excellent rider from her fifth year, she is still taking instruction under the veteran polo player, Snowy Baker, who was working with her long before the start of the picture. Considered a year or so ago for the part, she was thought too small, but she has grown sufficiently since.

Three of the leading players have been in recent successes. Elizabeth was in "Lassie Come Home," and will also be in "The White Cliffs." Mickey Rooney and Jackie Jenkins were in "The Human Comedy," which Clarence Brown directed. Mr. Brown directs "National Velvet."

The atmosphere and general tone of the picture will be reminiscent of the Twentieth Century-Fox picture, "How Green Was My Valley," though only one of the cast, Donald Crisp, was in that earlier English story. The resemblance is in the strong story of a family in both.

Mr. Brown says he decided to do the film after he had made "The Human Comedy," because he felt that the English story could be made almost a counterpart of the American. That is, it will include, for the English, the same sentimental and nostalgic touches which appealed to Americans in "The Human Comedy." The book had a tremendous sale in England before it became a Book-of-the-Month Club selection here in 1935.

The picture will be in Technicolor under the photographic direction of Len Smith, who also directed the color cameras for "Billy the Kid" and "Lassie Come Home." Mr. Smith thinks all pictures will be color pictures within three years or, if not, it will be because color is not obtainable. Even mysteries and other pictures depending largely on shadow treatment, he thinks, will be color pictures. He himself has not made a black-and-white picture for more than three years, and he hopes never to again.

The cast of "National Velvet" will include Anne Revere as the mother, Angela Lansbury, another young English girl, as one of the Brown sisters, and Juanita Quigley as the other.

To Give New O'Casey Play

The Boston Tributary Theater has acquired the production rights to Sean O'Casey's new play, "Red Roses for Me," and announce the American premiere of the play at New England Mutual Hall, March 3 and 4. The new production will be staged and lighted by Eliot Duvey. This will be the fifth production in the Tributary Theater series.

Salmaggi Opera

Alfredo Salmaggi announces a season of eight performances at the Boston Opera House, beginning Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, with "Aïda." On Feb. 23 the bill will be "Cavalleria"; Feb. 24, "Lucia"; Feb. 25, "Trovatore"; Feb. 26, mat., "Rigoletto," eve., "Carmen"; Feb. 27 mat., "Traviata," eve., "Norma."

Iturbi Program

José Iturbi, pianist, appearing on Sunday afternoon in Symphony Hall, will present the following program:

Two Sonatas	Scarlatti
Sonata, F major (K.333)	Mozart
Etudes Symphoniques	Schumann
Fantasie Impromptu	Chopin
Two Mazurkas	Chopin
Scherzo, B flat minor	Chopin
Three Preludes	Gershwin
"El Albaicin"	Albeniz
Ritual Fire Dance	Falla

Sam Jaffe, Alias Svoboda

Sam Jaffe and H. S. Kraft have extended their star-author combination into a new comedy-drama, "Thank You, Svoboda," which Milton Baron will bring to the Plymouth Theater on Thursday, Feb. 17 for a 10-day engagement. Mr. Jaffe, so far as the records of the Shaw Theater Collection at Harvard show, will be making his first Boston appearance on the stage.

Two years ago in New York he was in Mr. Kraft's "Cafe Crown," and his character of Hymie the busboy in the earlier play finds enlargement in his role of Svoboda, the inn porter, in "Thank You, Svoboda."

Mr. Kraft, who has drawn his comedy drama from John Pen's novel, "You Can't Do That To Svoboda," is directing the play. In the cast are Whitford Kane, Arnold Korff, Frank Conlan, Adrienne Gessner, Francis Compton, John McGovern, and Edward D'oize. Settings are by Samuel Leve.

This play is described as a droll and compassionate study of the mishaps of a group of humble villagers whose lives are upset by the war. These are not a whining people. They laugh at oppressors. Most of all laughs Svoboda, the porter at the inn. A simple realistic fellow, Svoboda expresses himself pungently on the harassments of the intruders. When necessity drives he is a man of action too.

Rhode Island Moves Speedily For Legalizing Soldier Vote

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4—All preliminary obstacles were cleared away this week for speedy action on a constitutional amendment designed to facilitate voting by Rhode Island servicemen in the November elections.

Both branches of the General Assembly unanimously approved the bill calling for a constitutional convention and Gov. J. Howard McGrath signed the measure.

All the signs indicate that prompt action will be taken although amending the Rhode Island constitution usually is a long and tedious process.

Necescsary Steps

Four steps are involved.

1. Governor McGrath now is authorized to call a special election between March 13 and March 18. At this election the voters of the State will decide whether the constitutional convention shall be held. At the same time, the voters will elect the 200 delegates who will attend the convention, if approved.

2. If a majority of the voters approve of the convention, limited in scope to act only on the amendment affecting the voting procedure of men and women in the services, the Governor is authorized to fix the convention date sometime between March 27 and March 31.

3. The convention is authorized to write the constitutional amendments dealing with soldier voting.

4. Governor McGrath then woud call a second special election, to be held between April 10 and 15, at which the voters would ratify or reject the amendments as drawn. If ratified, the amendments would become a part of the State's Constitution.

Unanimity of Action

From the start there has been unanimity of feeling in favor of the constitutional change. Leaders of both major parties agreed to support the measure and the bill calling for the convention was introduced jointly in the General Assembly by the Democratic and Republican floor leaders, Senator William G. Troy and Senator Charles T. Algren. The measure was passed in both House and Senate without a dissenting vote.

The amendment does not set forth details of how the men and women in the services shall vote. It does, however, authorize the General Assembly to work out these details.

The proposed amendment authorizes the General Assembly specifically to exempt "members of the armed forces and merchant marine" as well as civilians engaged in subsidiary war activities abroad from the registration requirements as now set forth in the constitution. It also permits the Assembly to "prescribe the time, place, manner and extent of voting" for these persons in the services for the duration of the war and two years thereafter.

Under present laws, voters in Rhode Island are required to be registered in their communities by June 30 if they are to be eligible to vote in the election the following November. The intent of the amendment is to do away with this requirement of registration, making registration automatic for the men and women in the services. Thus the potential voters in the services will be entitled to cast absentee ballots in the November election this year without going through the formality of registering before June 30 in their respective communities.

Final Hurdle

If the amendment is approved and becomes law, a final hurdle will remain before any substantial proportion of the service vote can be obtained. This hurdle will be working out the details of printing the ballots, getting them scattered throughout the world to places where Rhode Island potential voters are now assigned and getting them back to be counted. These are matters which will be left to the General Assembly.

The bill approved in the Assembly and signed by the Governor this week provides that paper ballots shall be used in the two special elections. Estimates were that it wolud cost $20,000 to set up the State's voting machines for the two special elections and a substantial saving is expected to result from the use of the paper ballots. The bill also authorizes the State to use the services of public school teachers as election officials.

To cover all the costs of the two elections and of the convention, the measure carries an appropriation of $25,000. Delegates to the convention will not be paid for their services and none of the State appropriation can be used to pay election officials. Each city and town is expected to work out its own method for reimbursing those selected to serve as officials at the elections.

Judicial Council's Influence Expands

More recommendations of the Judicial Council of Massachusetts were adopted by the last session of the Legislature than in any year since the Council was set up in 1924, the nineteenth annual report of the Council released today disclosed.

Pointing out that 20 or more recommendations were adopted in substance, in addition to a number of negative recommendations followed in regard to bills referred to the Council by the Legislature, the report said it served to further illustrate the helpful and cooperative spirit which has existed between the Legislature and the Council in the joint effort to improve the system of administering justice.

The report said that the 1943 Legislature submitted nine proposed bills and the various subjects to which they relate to the Council with a request for recommendations in its next annual report December, 1944.

Walter Jackson

Walter Jackson of Milton, who passed on yesterday, was in the brokerage business in Boston and headed the Boston Stock Exchange during World War I. He had been in retirement since 1937.

He was a partner in the firm of Wrenn Brothers & Co. at his retirement and had been a partner in Francis Henshaw & Co. earlier. Mr. Jackson founded St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Milton and had served as Warden for more than 40 years.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Family Carnovsky," starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," presented by The Theater Guild. Featuring Louis Calhern, Annabella and Oscar Karlweis. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"The Mikado," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Saturday matinee "Trial by Jury," and "Pinamore."

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Travelogue

Symphony Hall—Burton Holmes travel travel talk on "Glorious Colorado." 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Douglas Drake. 1:55, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:38, 5:31, 8:34. "North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston, Dana Andrews. 9:30 a. m., 12:33, 3:36, 6:39, 9:42.

Kenmore—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 1, 4, 6, 10. "Dangerous Blonde," Allyn Joslin. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan — "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45. "Riding High," Dick Powell, Dorothy Lamour, Victor Moore. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:05, 9:40.

Modern—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 10:49 a. m., 1:47, 4:46, 7:34, 10:14. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:23, 6:26, 9:16.

Scollay—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Over the Walls," "Harris in the Spring," "Grand Canyon," "Triumph Without Drums," "Mountain Anglers," "Garden of Eatin'," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"What A Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:01, 4:03, 7:09, 10:13. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:30 a. m., 2:34, 5:38, 8:43.

Telepix—"R. A. F. Crash Landing," "The Grand Canyon," "Film Memories of 1900," "A Noveltte" World News, cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. "No Time for Love," Claudettia Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Baxter. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.
Regent: "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. "Frontier Badman," Diana Barrymore, Rogert Paige.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 1:48. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Pistol Packing Mama." Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers.
Cleveland Circle: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Princess O'rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Colt Comrades," William Boyd. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Destroyer," E. Robinson, M. Chapman. "Shanty Town," Mary Lee, John Archer. 1:50, 8.
University: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.
Codman Square: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. 3:15, 8:05. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out," East Side Kids. 2:08, 7, 9:49.
Park: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," All-star cast. "Mystery Broadcast," Nils Asther, Ruth Terry.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Princess O'Rourke," Robert Cummings, Olivia De Havilland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Claudia," Robert Young. 2:30, 8:15. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:58, 5:06, 8:14. "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. 3:15, 6:22, 9:31.
Mystic: "The Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. 2:05, 8:30. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis, Misha Auer. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
Orpheum: "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 2:35, 4:10. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 3:35, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Paris After Dark," Brenda Marshall, George Sanders. 3:35, 9:35. "Headin' for God's Country," Virginia Dale, William Lundigan. 3:12, 8:12.
Strand: "True to Life," Mary Martin, 3:10, 8:25. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weismuller, Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 7, 9:50.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis, Fellaway: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Doughboys in Ireland."

MELROSE—Melrose: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis.

NATICK — Colonial: "Corvette K-235," Randolph Scott, Ella Raines. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Victory Through Air Power," "Deerslayer," Bruce Kellogg, J. Parker. 2, 8.
Strand: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Winter Time," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton. 2:05, 7:50. "Northern Pursuit," Erroll Flynn, Julie Bishop. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix.
Coolidge: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne, Glenn Miller and his orchestra.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Hitler's Madman," F. Morison, John Carradine.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

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ENGAGEMENT TERMINATES SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 6
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Sun. Eve., Feb. 6 "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore"
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BALLET REVUE
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Max Goberman, Conductor
JOHN SEBASTIAN—Harmonica Virtuoso
Vocalists: Olga Coelho, Nestor Chayres
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Jacobowsky and the Colonel
A New Comedy by Franz Werfel
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
with LOUIS CALHERN ● ANNABELLA ● OSCAR KARLWEIS
J. Edward Bromberg & a Distinguished Cast
SEATS NOW. EVES: $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10. 2 WEEKS ONLY Mats. Thurs.-Sat. 2.20-1.65-1.10

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The New Opera Company Production
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Based on Fledermaus by Johann Strauss
Direct from Two Seasons in New York
MATINEE WED. & SAT. 1.10 to 2.75. Eves (exc Sat) 1.10 to 3.30. Sat Eve 1.10 to 3.85

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"Young Mister"
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FLESH AND FANTASY
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PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production
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RUTH GORDON in
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44TH ST. THEA., West of B'way. LA. 4-4297

Nazis Launch Major Drive at Nettuno

Continued from Page 1

forces were encircled by counter-attacks. Relief attacks were repulsed."

On other sectors of the Italian front the communiqué said fluctuating battles were in progress with both sides showing "extreme doggedness."

Meanwhile, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, master of "don't-get-trapped" tactics, was reported back in Italy directing Nazi strategy.

Allied Headquarters disclosed that the Germans were supporting their counter-offensive with terrific fire power and tank charges.

On the main Fifth Army front, Americans were fighting fiercely in the outskirts of Cassino, fighting with tanks against Germans who had to be cleaned out of rubble-cushioned dugouts and cellars in methodical and costly fashion.

The offensive aimed at driving the British and American back into the sea from their beachhead and the tough house-to-house resistance offered at Cassino appeared to be the twin parts of a German strategy to fight off the Allied threat aimed at trapping a large part of the German Tenth Army.

On the Eighth Army front, there was vigorous patrolling and the British occupied Torricella, southwest of Orsogna and 20 miles inland, where the Germans withdrew from a considerable mountain wedge and left the Allied line running almost straight from Casoli to Sant' Angelo.

Luftwaffe Supports Nazi Counterdrive

The Germans, reinforced along the perimeter of the Nettuno bridgehead, struck four times against the British and Americans who are reported to have poured more than six divisions ashore. The German Air Force, almost absent from Italian skies for several days, returned to support the thrusts.

In each case, Allied Headquarters said, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses and the Allies improved their positions slightly.

The Nazis opened their offensive with three successive thrusts north of Padiglione, eight miles northwest of Anzio. They also lunged out at the Americans in the area west of Cisterna where the Americans had driven to the outskirts of that Appian Way town 14 miles northeast of Anzio.

Padiglione is about six miles below Campoleone, farthest advance of the British, who had approached to within 16 miles of Rome, Allied Headquarters announcements that the German attacks had been repulsed indicated, however, that the British had not been thrown back that distance. The German attack may have been aimed at the British flank.

In repulsing the attacks, the Allies captured 140 prisoners.

Some of the hardest fighting ever seen in the Mediterranean theater was taking place at Cassino, where the Germans held on grimly in the face of the fury of the American attacks and the storm of artillery shells. American patrols once penetrated toward the center of the town but were forced to fall back to the outskirts when they encountered antitank guns and strong posts.

Again Allied Naval power, this time French and Dutch warships, supported the British near the coast below Cassino with heavy shelling of the area around formia. In this sector, the British made some local advances and took a few prisoners.

Allied planes again ripped into German lines behind the fronts despite adverse weather, with Liberators of the 15th Air Force attacking the railroad town of Stimigliano, 25 miles above Rome on the railroad to Florence, and the German mountain stronghold of Sulmona, facing the Eighth Army front about 15 miles west of Torricella.

Tokyo Says Invasion 'Big Gamble' by U. S.

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 4

Breaking a 24-hour silence with regard to developments in the Marshall Islands, the Tokyo Radio characterized the American invasion as "a big gamble," but failed to give any details on the progress of the operations.

"The Americans have to risk it in order not to nullify the costly adventure in the Gilberts," said the radiocast, which was recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

Marshalls:

Kwajalein Totters Under U. S. Attack

Fighting men, tanks, and guns, pouring ashore to annihilate the dwindling forces of Japanese defenders, appeared to be on the verge of conquering all Kwajalein, largest atoll in the Marshalls and core of that enemy defense system, dispatches from Pearl Harbor said Feb. 4.

As the momentous invasion moved through its fifth day, preliminary reports told of amazingly light American losses during the achievement of a strong entering wedge into mid-Pacific positions Japan has held for 25 years.

Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner, commander of the amphibious operations, said American assault losses were far under what had been expected.

United States 7th Division reinforcements and mechanized equipment in great force moved against tottering Nipponese resistance at the south end of the atoll, where 1,250 of an estimated garrison of 2,000 had been wiped out by the night of Feb. 2.

The north end of the atoll, with the airdrome at Roi and the adjacent repair and dispersal base of Namur, were entirely in the hands of 4th Division Marines. Roi was quickly overrun on Feb. 1 and the annihilation of bitter-end defenders of Namur was announced Jan. 3.

The bulk of Kwajalein's more than 32 islets now are in American hands.

The only remaining enemy opposition of consequence appeared to be on Kwajalein Island, at the southern end of the atoll. There, where an airfield and a deep anchorage are the prizes, Army troops which landed on Feb. 1 pushed the Japanese against the northeastern part of the island.

"We have landed [more] troops and mechanized equipment in force and are proceeding with the annihilation of the enemy," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communiqué referred confidently to the situation.

Heavy Bombings Cleared U. S. Path

The surprisingly light losses among the invaders were accounted for in large part by the devastation of the intensive, preparatory naval and air assaults. Concrete and steel defenses were ripped open by battleships firing their 16-inch guns at point-blank range and by 1,000- and 2,000-pound bombs of raiding planes.

What resistance remained as the men went ashore on Roi, Namur, and Kwajalein on Feb. 1 was pinned down by artillery firing from near-by bays overrun in the initial landings on Jan. 31. Secret-type weapons and new tactics also played their part.

Admiral Nimitz announced that the over-all objective of the invasion, the entire system of more than 32 Marshall bases spreading over an 800-mile-square ocean area, continues to feel the neutralizing power of American bombers.

The announcement, covering raids Feb. 1 and 2, extended the offensive to two atolls never previously mentioned as targets. Rongelap, northwest of Kwajalein, was pounded Feb. 3 by Liberators which damaged ground installations with nearly eight tons of bombs. Southeast of Kwajalein, Navy search planes hit a small beached cargo vessel at Namur Atoll, Feb. 1.

These latest bombings, which also included a 13-ton blasting of the often-raided airfield on Mili and one-ton strikes at Wotje and Taroa on Maloelap, extended an aerial campaign of land-based planes which has been uninterrupted since early in January.

Carrier-based planes joined in the attack as the invasion opened.

Official reports through Feb. 3 made no additional mention of the more than 2,000,000 tons of carrier, battleship, cruiser, destroyer and other naval might. Apparently, their giant sea blockade of the Marshalls still has met with no challenge from the Japanese Navy.

Russia:

Soviets Continue Wide Push to West

Systematic extermination by the Red armies of 10 encircled German divisions in the upper Dnieper Bend was well under way on Feb. 4, the Army newspaper Red Star said, while the main Soviet forces continued to force westward from the Ukraine to the Baltic.

The midnight communiqué indicated nearly 10,000 of the trapped Germans already were killed.

Thousands of German units have become "grousp of wanderers" within the ring which the troops of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin and Gen. Ivan S. Konev are tightening around them, Maj. Pavel Orender asserted in the Red Star dispatch.

The Germans were said to be in an exhausted condition, although dispatches said nothing of their surrendering in any large numbers. Generally the Nazis were trying to congregate on the banks of swollen streams and in swamps.

No dispatchees estimated the number of surrounded Germans, but it was safe to assume that the total was in the neighborhood of 100,000 and maybe higher.

Rivers within the encirclement include the Olshanka and Sukhoy Tashlik emptying into the Dneiper and various streams which pour into the unfrozen Irdyn swamps north of captured Smela.

The weather was springlike, correspondents said.

A dispatch to Izvestia said that the situation of the trapped Germans could be gauged from some of their messages which had been intercepted.

German Messages Disclose Despair

"Conditions critical, what shall we do?" one asked.

The reply was, "Assemble near railway."

"What shall we do with guns?" then asked the commander.

"Abandon guns, save your lives," came the answer.

The dispatch said the Russians were capturing tremendous amounts of guns, tanks, and machine guns. Photographs from the front showed big artillery pieces apparently in perfect condition taken by General Konev's troops.

There were no Russian reports from the sector farthest west, where General Vatutin's First Army of the Ukraine was last reported closing in an Rovno from three sides, but there was reason to believe that this front was active again.

The German High Command announced yesterday that Rovno and Lutsk, 50 miles from the Bug River, had been abandoned by Nazi troops.

At the Baltic end of the 1,200-mile front, the Red Army commanded by Gen. Leonid R. Govorov by-passed Narva on both the north and south and indications were that the Germans had waited too long to evacuate the city. There may be another large loss in lives and equipment, since the Soviets hold at least five villages in the Estonian Republic and that number should be increased by nightfall.

German resistance was fierce in places, but the commanders appeared unable to execute any clear plan of defense.

A Red Star dispatch from the Volkhov front said units of Spanish battalions had suffered another heavy defeat and that one captive testified his battalion of the "Blue" Division had lost about 850 men killed and captured. Stores and equipment had been abandoned, he said.

Between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus, the Germans were being rolled back, but fought stubbornly, especially striving to protect the Leningrad-Pskov railway from being cut below Luga.

South Pacific:

Alexishafen-Madang Pounded by Allies

Allied aircraft have pounded the Alexishafen-Madang area on the northeast New Guinea coast with 107 tons of bombs, converting Japanese supply dumps into flaming wreckage, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Despite bad weather which curtailed widespread aerial activity, Liberator heavy bombers struck at Alexishafen with 77 tons and Boston attack planes bombed and strafed Amele and Nobanob Missions, slightly south of Alexishafen but nearer Madang, with 30 tons.

While these attacks were being pressed on Feb. 2, other heavy bombers set fire to enemy supplies at Sorong, on the northwestern tip of Dutch New Guinea, the communique said.

Allied destroyers threw broadsides into Japanese installations at Buka, on the north coast of Bougainville Island in the Solomons, during a daylight attack on Feb. 1. Enemy shore batteries returned the fire, but there was no report of damage to the warships. Speedy PT boats cut close to shore at the mouth of Mibo River, southwest Bougainville, to shoot up enemy installations the night of Feb. 1-2, and the next day destroyers bombarded Japanese troops on the beach of Choiseul Island, southeast of Bougainville.

Air War:

U. S. Big Bombers Again Lash Reich

The preliminary announcement in London that great forces of American heavy bombers had lashed out at Nazi Europe again gave no indication of the targets, but it was obvious that another cog in the Nazi war machine was blasted by a saturation of explosives such as the American giants have loosed over Frankfurt, Brunswick, Hannover, and Wilhelmshaven in the massive daylight offensive which began last week end.

Long-range American and Allied fighters escorted the big bombers as they did on Feb. 3 when the attackers of Wilhelmshaven were given such air-tight protection that only four bombers failed to return.

RAF Intruder planes also contributed to the round-the-clock Allied aerial offensive the night of Feb. 3-4 with forays over Northern France. The Nazis, feebly striking back at the shattering blows from the west, staged a "pocket blitz" on London.

No planes were lost in the sweeps over Western Germany and Northern France in the wake of the 1,100-plane operation by the Americans against Wilhelmshaven on Feb. 3. One enemy aircraft was shot down by the intruders, the British Air Ministry announced. Mine layers also invaded enemy waters in operations the night of Feb. 3-4 in which specific targets were not announced.

Striking in two waves for the first time since Jan. 21, the Germans sent about 70 planes in their attacks against London, but only about 20 reached the London area.

The first wave came in from the south about 9 p. m. and fanned out over three counties. Eight hours later a slightly larger force concentrated on the Thames Estuary district, touched off a thunderous antiaircraft barrage, and dropped bombs haphazardly in some districts, causing an undisclosed number of casualties.

This second group scattered hundreds of incendiaries in a path across shops and streets in one London district and started several fires. All but one of the fires were estinguished by fire guards, however, before the fire engines arrived.

China:

Army Official Hints New Drive by Foe

The possibility that the Japanese are organizing a drive to occupy the whole route of the railways linking Peiping, Hankow, and Canton, thus splitting China from North to South, was suggested by a spokesman for the Chinese Army in Chungking.

Success of such an operation, it was said, would provide the Japanese with an overland route that would compensate in some part for shipping losses off the China Coast and keep open supply lines despite potential bombing of enemy bases east of the railways.

3 Nazi Ships Sunk:

U. S. Warships Stop Blockade Runners

Three German blockade runners sunk by American destroyers in the South Atlantic were filled to capacity with thousands of tons of rubber, tin, fats, and strategic ores, the United States Navy announced. Some of those materials, particularly hundreds of tons of baled rubber, were salvaged and many prisoners were taken.

Seeking to sneak through the American blockade, the three ships — the Burgenland, Rio Grande, and Weserland—were sighted and sunk within a 48-hour period "early in January," the Navy reported.

The blockade runners were chased down by the cruiser Omaha, which already had one blockade runner to its credit; the destroyer Jouett, which bagged a German submarine in the Atlantic several months ago, and the destroyer Somers.

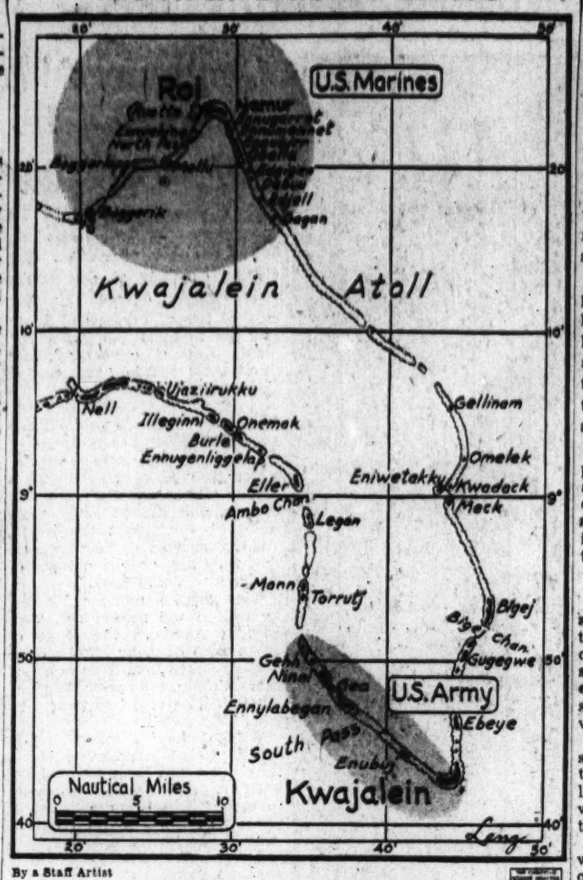
First surface contact was made by the Somers, which ran down the Weserland in the darkness of early morning, identifying the vessel as an enemy. The Somers, skippered by Commander William C. Hughes, Oklahoma City, Okla., immediately opened fire with its main battery of five-inch guns.

The cruiser Omaha, commanded by Capt. Charles D. Leffler, Miami, Fla., and the destroyer Jouett, skippered by Commander John C. Parham, Jr., Tuscaloosa, Ala., accounted for the three enemy craft.

A lookout in the Omaha's foretop and the pilot of its scouting plane sighted the 6,062-ton Rio Grande almost simultaneously.

The Omaha-Jouett team joined again in sinking the 7,320-ton Burgenland. As they sped in for attack, internal explosion of demolition charges rocked that enemy ship and again destruction was completed by shellfire.

Central Pacific Drive



By a Staff Artist

Americans Mop Up Kwajalein

Shaded areas show where American Army troops and Marines have conquered key areas in the eastern end of the key Kwajalein Atoll group in the strategic center of the Marshall Islands. Complete subjugation of the entire atoll is expected shortly.

Allies Ready For Defense Of Bridgehead

Continued from Page 1

leading to the Appian Way. And those roads are under the constant menace of the shellfire from artillery and mortars which the Germans are now massing in greater strength.

It is a most uncomfortable experience to travel toward the village of Cechino along the straight highway of which long stretches are under direct enemy observation from the heights bordering the coastal plain and guarding the approaches to the Appian Way.

I went along the Via Anziatta past Santá di Compoleone as far as it was possible to go without outrunning our forward troops, and the Germans then were shelling a large factory from which they had just been driven.

Under Arch of Projectiles

I traveled under an unseen archway of whining projectiles as the duel between the gunners went on. Sudden jets of smoke and dust shot up with loud explosions from enemy shells joining in a raucous symphony with particularly vicious bursts from mortar bombs.

The latter do not explode like shells, but burst on the surface of the ground with a wide-flung lateral fragmentation. The roadway was stippled with scars where they had landed.

None of our vehicles was hit while I was there, but the only ones traveling were those with urgent missions and they were whipping along at high speed.

All major troop movements on both sides of the line are carried out at night and then the gunfire intensifies.

The Allies have plenty of artillery ashore now and a particularly effective job is being done by American M-sevens, popularly known as "priests." They are fully-tracked, self-propelled, medium guns mounted on tank chassis, and their particular quality is a high degree of mobility and the fact that they can be used in the role of other guns.

The British also are using them well. American and British gunners I visited while they were pumping shells toward the enemy were loud in their praise of the guns' capabilities.

Germans Weak in Air

German aircraft are not doing much over these forward areas because directly they show up they find themselves mixed with Spitfires.

I saw one prolonged dog fight, but nearly all the time land troops were not embarrassed from above. This illustrates how clear-cut is Allied sky superiority in this zone. As it is indeed over Italy as a whole.

Between them the Allies and the Germans have knocked Anzio and Nettuno about badly and many wrecks of port buildings themselves constitute a danger.

One near the waterfront came toppling down across the street just after I had walked past. I heard a prolonged grinding and clatter and turned round to see clouds of dust wreathing up from a high pile of debris.

At the height of commotion during the raids work proceeds calmly with unloading ships at the quayside, with the ferry service of "ducks" bringing material from ships at sea to the shore, with continued searching of the sands for undiscovered land mines.

Versatile Contrivances

The ducks are amazing contrivances which have done much to facilitate the amphibian operations. They are five-ton trucks with propellers as well as wheels.

They travel on water like boats and emerge from it on wheels ready to be driven where required. The bridgehead area is teeming with them as the Allied buildup is proceeding.

I took brief possession of what had been a very pleasant villa—now carpeted with broken glass and shattered window frames—and with several companions ate lunch rations in the dining room where the pictures on the walls had been tilted at all sorts of strange angles by the blasts. In the garden outside I picked up an American Ranger's fighting knife.

I couldn't help wondering what had happened to its owner on the night of the landings when American Rangers and British Commandos soon accounted for the few Germans discovered in Anzio and Nettuno.

Then I set off to the front past the wreckage of burned-out ammunition trucks. The first signpost I saw on the road read 'Roma 57.6 kilometers."

So near and yet so far.

Canada's War Bill Is Reduced

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's war appropriation bill for the next fiscal year beginning April 1 will provide for a total of $3,650,000,000, a reduction of $240,000,000 from the present year, it was disclosed in the House of Commons.

Allied Raids on Balkans Cut Puppet Aid to Nazis

Continued from Page 1

more and more attention to the Allied air menace.

In fact, it is felt here, on the basis of available evidence, that Hungarians now are more concerned over the possibility of a devastating aerial assault against beautiful Budapest than they are with the Russian advance on the Eastern Front. The Hungarians apparently feel they can argue with the Russians if the latter reach Hungary, but that they can't argue with block busters and incendiaries.

Over the radio the Allies have been stressing to the Hungarians and Rumanians that they would be deceiving themselves greatly if they believed they could escape what happened to Sofia. This propaganda emphasized that their time for decisions is running short and that if they continue to stand by Germany, it soon will be their turn to hear the drone of big Allied bombers.

These Allied menaces are given direct support by the Balkan Governments themselves, since Budapest and Bucharest—following the lead of Sofia—have made no attempt to minimize the seriousness of the danger which threatens them from the sky. In some cases, Government spokesmen have uttered such gloomy prophecies that they have contributed in no small measure to the mental hazard now faced by their own nationals.

Nazi Line Backfires

The Germans also are guilty of this, since they attempted to kindle Balkan hatred against the Allies by describing and even exaggerating the effect of Allied raids on Hamburg. Instead of steeling the Balkan peoples, these German tales are said to have had the opposite effect, sowing seeds of panic. Information from Bulgaria discloses that despite strict measures by both the national police and German Gestapo units, the Government is having much difficulty in repairing the damage done to the efficiency of various government departments by the latest raids on Sofia.

The numerous civil servants are extremely reluctant to resume their work in the buildings—both within and without Sofia—which may be visited again by four-engine bombers.

It is admitted that predominantly rural Bulgaria is less liable to air damage than is urban Germany, yet those few short, heavy raids appear to have convinced Bulgarians for the first time that they were belligerents in a really serious war. This sudden realization of the problem facing them may account for the report Feb. 2 that Bulgarian units are being called home from northeastern Serbia.

While it long has been known that wealthy Rumanians, Hungarians, and to a lesser extent Bulgarians have been going to Turkey to escape both bombs and the Russian armies, it now appears that their example is being followed by numerous less wealthy individuals, who, although unable to leave the country, are flocking to the rural districts. Some farm districts of Rumania and Hungary are said to be as overcrowded as an American war-industry center, peasant huts being unobtainable.

Bulgarians themselves report that Plovdiv, Pleven, Burgas, and Russe— just about the only sizable places in the country after Sofia—have been evacuated, although it is very much doubted here if this exodus has touched more than a portion of the women and children. Since these towns must be way down on any Allied bombing priority list, their evacuation would indicate the measure of worry felt by the Bulgarian Government and people.

Germans Warn Pope on Rome?

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A thinly-veiled warning that the Germans intend to defend Rome step by step, whatever the destruction entailed, is reported to have been conveyed to Pope Pius XII by the Nazis, who apparently have been trying for some time to persuade the Pontiff to come to Germany.

The Ankara Radio said the warning had been handed the Pope by Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, German Ambassador to the Vatican, in the form of a statement from Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring declaring that the ultimate fate of Rome necessarily will be "subject to military considerations."

At the same time the Vatican Radio made it plain that the Pope has no intention of leaving Rome, come what may. In a radiocast recorded here last night by the Associated Press the Vatican said:

"Pius XII, since the very beginning of the war, has refused to abandon his Rome, always wishing to be present and partake in all the moral and material sufferings of the world, bleeding from the great torture.

"The Pope has always wanted Rome to be in the front line of spiritual resurrection. He has given the most tangible proof of his profound pastoral charity during the raids on Rome, bringing to the stricken inhabitants words of faith and of resignation as well as material aid profuse with sovereign generosity."

Whether this radiocast was intended as a response to the message said to have been given the Pontiff by Von Weizsaecker was not clear. The tone of the statement, however, seemed to confirm recurring reports that the Germans have been trying to prevail upon the Pope to come to Germany.

Winchester, Va., Made History

Winchester, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley was taken and retaken 72 times in the war between the states.

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Court Upholds White-Negro Army Quotas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Ruling that the separate quotas for the calling of Negro and white men set up by the Selective Service Administration did not constitute illegal discrimination, the United States Circuit Court in a two-to-one decision here yesterday upheld the action of a Federal District Judge in dismissing habeas corpus proceedings through which Winfred William Lynn, a Negro soldier, sought release from service with the Army.

Mr. Lynn had protested induction into the Army earlier because he said it "did not have democracy in it." The prevailing opinion was by Judges Thomas W. Swan and A. N. Hand.

Mr. Lynn was ordered to report for induction by a Jamaica, Queens, local board on Sept. 18, 1942. Because he said he preferred jail to service in an Army that segregated white from Negro troops, and to test the validity of the Negro-white quota system, he failed to report. On advice of counsel, later, he submitted to induction in order to be able to give the system a legal test, since the Supreme Court had ruled that only after induction could habeas corpus proceedings be undertaken.

Because Mr. Lynn had become delinquent through his original failure to report, and had then been inducted as a delinquent, without regard either to order number or Negro-white quota, Judge Mortimer W. Byers of the District Court had decided that all questions of discrimination had been cleared away. Judge Swan, in the prevailing opinion, reversed this interpretation, since the delinquency was caused directly by the Negro-white quota call, in which the Jamaica Board had been ordered to send up the first 90 white and the first 50 Negro men on its 1A lists.

Calling attention to the Army's tradition of racial segregation dating back at least as far as 1866, Judge Swan held that the limitation of the number of Negroes called up according to places available to them in the Army was a "practical custom."

Education During War

Wide World

New Experiences for Africans

These volunteers in the Royal West African Frontier Force are learning to speak English at the Engineer Training Center in northern Nigeria. Their teacher, a missionary, uses the simple method of drawing familiar objects on the blackboard and then giving the class the English names, which each recruit repeats several times. The recruits come mostly from the mines and farms of the northern Nigerian plateau, and there is never any lack of them. The British Army has set up army trade schools to train the recruits in skills they can use when they leave the Army. Before being taught trades, they are trained as fighting soldiers. When qualified, they receive trade pay.

Allied Avalanche Rolling, Say U. S. Chief of Staff

Continued from Page 1

the greatest tests of the war are ahead and in his disclosures that new action is imminent. On the same occasion, the American Legion dinner:

Land Backs Service Act

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, asserted that passage of the pending national-service legislation is needed "to guard against further delays in the realization of our production schedule." He admitted that ship deliveries last month fell off 40 per cent from December to an 11-month low of 124.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, echoed similar concern with home-front complacence, saying that "this war is entering its crucial period and the national service act is the only efficient means I know of gearing all the productive power of the nation behind the decisive military blows we must now strike against our enemies."

Admiral Ernest J. King declared that the Marshalls operation was just a preliminary blow casting its shadow ahead—"with more to follow.

"We still have a long way to go," he said. "We must also remember that as we go on, the enemy's lines of communication grow ever shorter as ours grow ever longer, that the enemy defensive positions will be more thoroughly dug in, and that we will need all the fighting power that we can muster to attain the victory."

Plans for Pacific

Admiral King said the British-American Chiefs of Staff for some time have had plans under way to shift Allied fighting power to the Pacific as soon as Germany's defeat "becomes imminent." When that transfer begins to take effect, he declared, "our advances in the Pacific will really begin to move—we can then open the throttle wide."

General Marshall put it this way: "What is now required is the ardent support of our forces by the people at home. I am not referring merely to the production of equipment or to the purchase of Bonds, but rather to the need of a stern resolution on the part of the whole people of the United States to make every sacrifice that will contribute to the victory. The soldiers must feel that the home folk—East, West, on the plains and in the mountains—are completely united in their determination to see this thing through to an overwhelming victory in the shortest possible time."

Reviewing the war situation, the Chief of Staff said the bulk of ground and air forces will be concentrated in Europe now, "where the great battles which are impending will decide the course of civilization."

Huge U. S. Bombing Force

Disclosing that more than 2,000 American heavy bombers now are being used against Germany and Occupied Europe, General Marshall reported that "the destruction of German industrial cities is proceeding at a constantly increasing pace."

"Between the RAF night bombardment and the American precision daylight bombing," the General said, "the people of Germany are experiencing the horrors of a war, for which they are responsible, to a degree never before approximated in modern times.

"Berlin is now a shambles. The destruction of other smaller targets will require much less time."

Admiral Land admitted that he "expected a drop from the December total because many of our yards are in process of converting from Liberty ships to Victory ships and others are engaged in redesigning merchant vessels for military use; still others concentrated on military types at the expense of commercial types, but the decline was much sharper than we had reason to expect."

December ship deliveries totaled 208. Admiral Land blamed an "entirely too great" rate of labor turnover.

On the right side of the ledger, aircraft output in January was ahead of schedule, the Aircraft Production Board reported. In numbers, the 8,789 total acceptances were substantially the same as for December, with weight of air frames produced, however, increasing by 3.4 per cent from 85,700,000 to 90,300,000 pounds.

Railroads Cry for Equipment As Increased Loads Are Faced

Along the Rails

America's overburdened railroads must have a substantial amount of new equipment this year in order to efficiently handle the tremendous loads expected of them during the next 11 months.

The seriousness of the equipment problem was stressed recently by M. J. Gormley, Executive Assistant, Association of American Railroads, when he disclosed that the rail lines are asking government officials to give them between 40,000 and 50,000 new freight cars and about 1,200 new locomotives by next October.

It is estimated that railroad-freight traffic this year will increase between 2 and 5 per cent over 1943 and railroad-passenger business will rise between 10 and 20 per cent.

During 1943 the railroads performed 85,000,000,000 passenger miles—or 58.4 per cent more than in 1942 and 275.3 per cent more than in 1939. Railroad-passenger business last year exceeded that of 1920, the previous record year, by 81.4 per cent, and will be 99.2 per cent more than in 1918.

For the Army alone during 1943 the railroads carried more than 10,000,000 troops in special trains and special cars. This over 1,200,000 more than they handled in similar movements during the entire 19 months that America was in the First World War.

Mr. Gormley believed that the railroads will be able to do the job in 1944 as well as they have done it since the beginning of the war. But, he warned, it will require the superhuman effort of all concerned with transportation.

"To handle the 1944 load," he said, "the railroads will need more equipment," adding that steps had been taken to obtain it.

Mr. Gormley explains that the railroads have been able to carry the load with such a small increase in equipment due to a combination of better railroads and better railroading and railroad-shipper co-operation.

"In other words," he said, "each unit of serviceable equipment has been made to do more work through greater utilization. For instance, one freight car today is turning out nearly as many ton-miles of transportation service as two cars did in 1929, and the same is true of freight locomotives."

Women Take Honors

Recent installation of a Public Address System in the Pennsylvania Railroad's 33rd Street and 7th Avenue terminal in New York is meeting with the unanimous approval of the rail patrons. Changes in train schedules, special messages, paging of individuals are announced regularly over the system by dulcet-toned male and female voices. Contrary to popular prejudice against female voices on the air, the women announcers at the Pennsylvania Terminal are carrying off the honors. Explanation of this is attributed to the law of acoustics and the fact that women's voices are an octave higher than men's. The low-pitched male voice, so effective on the air, picks up echoes in the large spaces of the concourse at the Pennsylvania Station and often comes out not too intelligible. The voices of the women announcers come out clear, friendly and understandable.

Groceries for a Month

Here's a grocery list that not only takes some ration points but would run up quite a sizable bill. It is one month's provisions for dining and troop train commissary cars of the Canadian National Railways operating through the Montreal district. Here are the quantities of some of the items required for an average 30-day period: Bread, 16,120 loaves of 1½ pounds each; 42,472 pounds of meat, 6,522 pounds of fish, 7,500 pounds of poultry, 6,180 dozen eggs, 25,800 pounds of potatoes, 20,325 pounds of fresh vegetables, 15,660 quarts of milk and cream, 3,000 pounds of butter, 1,000 pounds of cheese, 175 boxes of apples, 50 boxes of grapefruit, 18 boxes of lemons, 150 boxes of oranges, 12 dozen cucumbers, 1,200 bunches of celery hearts, 2,900 heads of lettuce, 550 bunches of parsley and 500 green peppers. Had enough?

"Loop the Loop"

The world famed spectacular "Loop the Loop" narrow-gauge railway on the top of Colorado's Continental Divide, has been replaced by standard gauge when the engines of the old and the new recently met in Leadville, celebrating the completion of the 13-mile road widening from Fremont Pass to the standard gauge of the main line. The new widening is the last link of the famous narrow-gauge empire, which in the memory of thousands of tourists included 384 miles of breath-thrilling loops. The road which runs from Climax Mine is the highest railway in the U. S. and mounts to 11,320 feet above sea level, points out the "Travelers Cheque" Survey Bureau of the American Express.

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U. S.-Mexico Sign Pact On Use of Rivers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The United States and Mexico have signed a treaty relating to the conservation and mutual use of the waters of the Rio Grande, the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers. The State Department called it "a step of epic importance" in the application of the Good Neighbor Policy.

The treaty provides for construction of large conservation, storage and flood protection works on the Rio Grande between Fort Quitman Texas, and the Gulf of Mexico. The U. S. Government will explore also the possibilities of power generation at international hydroelectric plants.

The two governments agree, under the treaty, to undertake the construction of new works along the Colorado River to bring it "under still better control for the benefit of agricultural, municipal and industrial uses."

The treaty was signed for the United States by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, George S. Messersmith, Ambassador to Mexico, and Lawrence M. Lawson, United States Commissioner on the International Boundary Commission. Mexico's signatories were Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera, and Rafael Fernandez MacGregor, Mexican representative on the Boundary Commission.

The pact is to take force on the day of the exchange of ratifications and at that time the present Boundary Commission will become a newly constituted body known as the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

Fish Industry Seeks Survey Of Resources

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A government official declared yesterday that Japan had been extending its prewar fishing activities to our "front door" in Alaska, Mexico and South America and scooping up thousands of tons of fish resources which even now we are doing little to develop.

Charles E. Jackson, Assistant Deputy Co-ordinator of Fisheries, said this country always had put emphasis on land use and had neglected its marine resources. He spoke before representatives of the fishing industry who concluded a two-day meeting with the following actions:

1. They estimated their 1944 production at 1,000,000,000 pounds less than the official needs estimated by the Food Distribution Administration and Harold L. Ickes, Co-ordinator of Fisheries. The prospective catch was forecast at 4,250,000,000 pounds. This would top last year's 3,950,000,000 pounds but fall short of the official goal of 5,300,000,000.

2. They unanimously voted to urge Congress to pass a resolution by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina ordering a survey of United States fish resources.

Mr. Jackson, also supporting the Bailey measure, said the Japanese made scientific studies in the Bering Sea for two years and were actually catching our salmon there before Congress provided means for the Fish and Wildlife Service to investigate the salmon fishery off Alaska.

The industry's 1944 estimate is based on present manpower and equipment, and also on the assumption there will be no more fishermen's strikes.

South Cuts Many Boards

Approximately 37 per cent of the United States' board lumber now comes from the South, mainly from the so-called "cotton belt."

Soldier Fund Bill Is Signed By Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—President Roosevelt, who today signed into law the muster-out pay grants of $100 to $300, voted by Congress for returning service personnel, indicated that he is overlooking no opportunity to keep himself in the forefront of any Federal action which is likely to appeal to the soldier vote.

That is the political significance of the statement which Mr. Roosevelt read at his press conference today announcing his signing of the muster-out payment bill and urging that still further benefits be approved by Congress.

There is admittedly no impropriety in the President's remarks and he was perfectly accurate in saying that in enacting the mustering-out payment bill Congress had taken but one step in the more comprehensive program he had advanced in three different messages last year.

But his quick seizure of the occasion to re-enunciate his own leadership on this question and his re-appeal to Congress to proceed with the rest of his program was interpreted as having political implications. It certainly helps to align the President visibly and vigorously on the side of what the soldiers are thinking somewhat about now and will be making later.

Stressed Other Measures

Mr. Roosevelt said that while an important first step in the program has been taken, other measures should also be adopted. He particularly recommended these three measures:

1. "The Federal Government should make it financially possible, for example, for members of the armed forces to resume their interrupted studies and to educate and train themselves for peacetime jobs and responsibilities. The future welfare of this nation requires that we promptly make good the educational deficit created by this war.

2. "We must also provide our servicemen and women with social security credits for the period of their military service, so that they may fully enjoy the benefits of the social security laws upon their return to civilian life.

3. "We must make our plans now and take all necessary steps to see to it that there will be good jobs awaiting our returning servicemen and women. But we must anticipate that there may be unemployment during the period of reconversion, and we must therefore establish now suitable machinery for the payment of reasonable unemployment allowances to those veterans who are unable to obtain jobs within a reasonable period after their discharge."

Pointed Out Benefits

Mr. Roosevelt held that through the prompt enactment of this program of veteran benefits, "we shall furnish those who have served their country in the armed services with the sense of security which they have richly earned and which is so necessary to a high fighting morale."

The mustering-out payment bill includes these financial provisions:

1. Three hundred dollars for all servicemen and women who served overseas or in Alaska.

2. Two hundred dollars for all who have served more than 60 days in the United States.

3. One hundred dollars for those who when honorably discharged have served less than 60 days in the United States.

The President emphasized that these steps do not signify any actual demobilization; they are only in preparation for demobilization.

Mr. Roosevelt dealt only briefly with foreign affairs. He declined to comment on the decentralization of the U. S. S. R., as announced from Moscow, because, as he said, he did not have enough information on which to base an opinion.

In answer to a question, he said that Great Britain and the United States are working together to see that Spain remains neutral in the true sense of the word. He hoped that the effort was succeeding but he did not know.

Japan's Birth Rate Up During Past Six Years

By the Associated Press

Despite wartime conditions, the Japanese birth rate has increased since the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war six years ago, Japanese Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi declares, according to a Domei dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo Radio.

The broadcast quoted Koizumi as saying the natural increase in Japan's population had exceeded 1,000,000 annually in recent years, compared to a prewar average of between 800,000 and 900,000.

Willkie's High Tax Call Echoed by Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 4

President Roosevelt said today that he and Wendell Willkie, in proposing billions in additional taxes, were thinking of the next generation, not just this one.

Mr. Willkie earlier this week called for $16,000,000,000 in new revenue through taxation and the Chief Executive was asked his opinion about this at a news conference. He replied that he had not had the nerve to ask for that much—only $10,000,000,000.

He added that as in his case, Mr. Willkie is thinking of the next generation, not just this one.

Spain Reaffirms Its Neutrality

MADRID, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Spanish Cabinet re-affirmed Spain's position of strict neutrality last night.

"The Government is prepared to submit to no pressure under any circumstances whatever against its right to maintain firmly such a position of neutrality," the communiqué said. "Every country is obliged to respect this attitude as an act of indisputable sovereignty."

[The Spanish reaffirmation of neutrality provoked speculation in London as to whether Franco had made a deal with Germany to obtain oil which the Allies now are withholding. The United States took the lead in this economic move.]

Air Monopoly Attempt Laid to Pan American

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Representative Harry R. Sheppard (D) of California, charged in the House last night that Juan Trippe, head of Pan American Airways, is mobilizing powerful interests and prominent men behind an "effort to force our international air policy into the unnatural channels of monopoly."

Declaring airways over the oceans must be open "to American free enterprise after the war," the Californian said he would ask a congressional investigation of Pan American operations and Government departments "if I see the slightest sign of this monopoly plan becoming effective."

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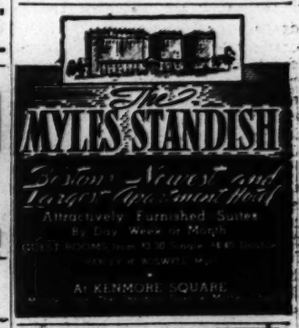

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The Home Forum

Unselfed Affection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE of unselfed affection is found in the thirty-eighth chapter of Jeremiah, in the story of the rescue of that prophet from vengeful persecution. This man of God had been active in denouncing the wickedness of his times, and his rebukes were, in part, directed to those occupying high places in the government of the Israelitish nation. To silence him, Jeremiah was thrown into a deep, miry dungeon.

Learning of this wicked plot and its execution, Ebed-Melech, an Ethiopian servant in the household of the king, interceded with the king on behalf of the prophet. After gaining the king's permission to rescue Jeremiah, he procured a quantity of soft pieces of cloth, and tying these to the end of a rope, let them down into the dungeon. The king's servant had been thoughtful enough to provide the cloths to be used as pads under the arms so that the rope would not chafe or bruise the prophet when he was being pulled out of the pit. The rescue was without discomfort.

♦ ♦ ♦

Christian Science teaches that unselfed affection is a divine attribute, and that it is a vital quality in the spiritual nature of man. When an individual's thought is imbued with the loving desire to help his fellow man, it is evidence that he is in some measure reflecting God's nature.

In the story of Ebed-Melech we find no trace of any fear in his thought with the unfoldment of an opportunity to do a good and kindly deed. Though humble of station—just a servant in the king's household—he did not falter in his determination. Had he stopped to entertain doubts as to the propriety of his effort to save the prophet he might have let in many fears that would have tended to thwart his worthy plan. He had nothing to gain materially. It might have been possible that his request of the king would have been greatly displeasing to that monarch, who had permitted Jeremiah's imprisonment; or that the princes who hated Jeremiah would turn upon him with vengeance. Ebed-Melech, however, listened only to the unselfed desire to save a good and righteous man, and to do so in a gracious, gentle way. What wondrous joy and gladness must have been the reward of this humble servant in the satisfaction of having been the means of rescuing the man of God!

♦ ♦ ♦

The teachings of Christ Jesus, as recorded in the New Testament, are filled with admonitions to love God and one's fellow man. The story he gave us of the Good Samaritan is an illustration of his great desire that his followers manifest unselfed affection and a ministering love that will bind up and heal the wounds of a suffering humanity. The lesson we learn from the example of the Ethiopian servant, and that of the Good Samaritan, are among the many that can be found in the Scriptures. Are not these lessons practical for us today, examples of Love's sweet amenities that we may well emulate in our efforts to help others? More than a mere duty was that of Ebed-Melech, for he added the loving thoughtfulness that enabled the rescue to be without distress or pain. It is important that we let our deeds of kindness and helpfulness be attended by such tender consideration as that of the Ethiopian servant and of the Good Samaritan. When we do so, the ministrations of love become doubly effective and meaningful. Said the Master (Matthew 6:1), "Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven."

With the spiritual understanding which Christian Science brings to human thought, this unselfed love becomes a veritable part of one's daily ministrations. In the proportion that the student of Christian Science learns to reflect that love with which God has so richly endowed us, is the greatest joy achieved. He prays daily for greater opportunities wherein he may help and bless and minister to others. Mary Baker Eddy, author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes on page 15 of that volume, "Self-forgetfulness, purity, and affection are constant prayers."

♦ ♦ ♦

Her own life, as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was one of unselfed love for all humanity. Even in the dark hours of her earlier experiences, when she was undergoing much hardship and persecution, her one great aim was to help reinstate the healing element of Christ's Christianity that had been lost to the ages, after the third century. Undaunted by adversity she pressed on in this great mission, which was her life-purpose,—and today there are countless thousands who are grateful beneficiaries of the healing and saving ministrations of Christian Science. She writes (*ibid.*, p. 570): "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GIRL PICKING WATER LILIES": *A Painting by Eastman Johnson*

THIS SMALL painting is one of the most romantic and lyric canvases by the famous nineteenth-century genre painter, Eastman Johnson. It has a grace and an imaginative glow not usually associated with his more realistic work.

Eastman Johnson was born in the small village of Lovell, Maine, in 1824. While still young, he moved with his family to Augusta, the capital, where his father held a prominent position in the Legislature. Here it was that, at the age of eighteen, he set himself up in a studio and began drawing portraits. Before long he had moved on to Washington, D. C., and to more celebrated sitters who included government officials and even Dolly Madison. He returned to New England in 1846, where he was highly successful in his Boston studio. Numbered among his most enthusiastic patrons was Longfellow.

Feeling the need to turn from what was, in a way, pot-boiling, he went as a student to Düsseldorf in 1849, later visiting Paris and London. He eventually settled down to paint in The Hague for three and a half years. But, on his return to this country in 1855, he once again devoted himself to painting portraits, though he had now graduated to oils and indeed was known as "the American Rembrandt." No doubt his Düsseldorf, and more especially his Hague days, were showing their influence.

Soon, however, he turned his attention almost entirely to genre painting. To this period belong his scenes of the Civil War which he saw from the Union lines. At the close of the war, he continued his genre work of maple-sugar making in the Maine woods, of delightful Nantucket interiors and outdoor views, and of children at play. There are evidences that he received as much enjoyment in painting them as we have in studying them. Nevertheless, he once again turned almost exclusively to portraits; for it must be remembered that he was sought after, acclaimed, as well as highly paid for them. Thus his career ended much as it had begun.

B. T.

The Green Pavilion

"WHEN I WAS A BOY," said Big Juri, holding Little Juri's hand, "all this countryside belonged to one man."

"What was his name?" asked Little Juri, tripping suddenly on a tree root. For they had left the small Czech township behind, by this time, and were approaching the Forest.

"Prince Schwartzwald. It was a good thing his estates were shared out between the people at last. I've heard he had a daughter, but I don't know what became of her."

♦ ♦ ♦

Little Juri stopped at the entrance to the Forest and looked back. There, in a cup of the hills, lay the small Czech town where his father had been brought up. It looked small compared with Prague, where they lived now. Juri couldn't make up his mind whether his father was sorry or glad that he didn't live here any longer. Sometimes Big Juri would laugh at the slow, conservative ways of the people about; sometimes he would sigh and say: "Yes, those were the happiest days of my life, after all, even though we were under Austria then. What did I know about politics? But Prince Schwartzwald gave me five Kronen once. He patted me on the head, too. Yes, I remember that."

"Did the Prince own the whole of the Forest?" Little Juri tugged at his father's hand again to remind him he was still there.

"Yes, he owned it, and the wood that now keeps the people warm and the game that only yielded him sport, but might have saved many a life in these days. He owned the green pavilion, too. Yoy! I had forgotten it! We'll have a look and see if it still stands."

"The green pavilion—what was that?"

♦ ♦ ♦

They had entered the Forest now, their footfalls suddenly hushed by a carpet of pine needles. "It was a plaything—a fantasy built of green marble by some ancestor of the old Prince. All built of marble and glass it was, like a toy. The grand folk would eat their lunch there, and we, the beaters, would watch them through those fine plate-glass windows. Silk curtains it had, and fine couches upholstered in yellow satin, just the color of young Princess Anna's hair. She was the old Prince's daughter, you know. I would watch her, laughing and drinking coffee, through glass windows that were walls of iron, so far they separated us."

"Did they sleep there at night?"

Big Juri laughed indulgently. "Can one sleep warm in marble and glass? No, no, it was just a pretty toy, such as those people loved to play with. They don't make toys like that nowadays." Suddenly he stopped in the middle of the path. "There is it!"

♦ ♦ ♦

In the middle of a small clearing stood an airy green temple, octagon-sided, such as the eighteenth century loved to build. Each of its sides was pure glass, and the eight corners were green marble pillars running up to a circular dome. The glass was dim now and laced with cobwebs. The marble was stained a deeper green with damp. Juri stared, and then pointed. "There's somebody watching from the window!" he said. "Somebody's living inside—"

The tall gaunt figure of a woman pressed up against the glass, holding back a faded yellow curtain to see them better. Evidently reassured by Big Juri's staid, bourgeois appearance, the woman stooped, unlatched a French window and stood in the opening. "You have come far through the Forest," she said in German. "Have you lost your way?"

"Lost my way in the Forest! Not likely! But, if the gracious lady permits me to ask, who are you? Why do you live in such a place?"

"My name is Anna Schwartzwald," she answered calmly. "I live here because it is mine. Because I have no other home, and can afford now to live nowhere else. Enter if you wish. It is long since I have had any guests."

♦ ♦ ♦

Inside the green pavilion, it was piercingly cold. The cherubs sculptured under the dome seemed mottled with cold, and the few remnants of gilded furniture looked brittle with it. A sofa piled with blankets had been dragged to one side of the octagon-shaped room; a flimsy curtain half concealed it and the suitcase against the wall. An iron stove had been propped up against the other wall, its pipe running up toward a deep fissure beneath the marble roof and the glass, so that its fumes could escape. Little Juri stared about him while the old woman signed to his father to sit down. He did so, overcome with pity and embarrassment.

♦ ♦ ♦

She sat down opposite him and began to talk, easily, fluently, as a great hostess does. "You are Czech, of course? Your German betrays that. Do you belong to these parts?"

"I belong to Prague. But I was born here. Once I acted as a beater for your father, the old Prince."

"Ah!" she drew her breath in sharply. "Those were fine days, long ago!"

"Fine days for fine people, your Highness," he answered boldly, "but not for us."

"That is true, perhaps. Yes, it is true that what one had one pays for in the end." Her tone softened as she added: "Do you think it fair that I should have to pay for everything my ancestors had?"

"How did it happen?" Juri asked abruptly.

"My father left me the old *Schloss*, but it was too large. I could not afford to live there after the war. So I sold it, and invested the money in the Viennese Credit Anstalt along with what your Czech Government paid me when they took over the estate."

♦ ♦ ♦

"I see." The spectacular failure of the Viennese concern explained everything. He rose awkwardly to his feet. "Could you not move to something—cozier?" he suggested. "Some small house in the town, for example?"

"My dear man," she laughed, "where would I get the money to buy a small house? This pavilion still belongs to me. I feel at home here."

"And at night," Little Juri looked up into her face, "you can see the stars from all around."

She smiled again as she rose to escort her visitors to the door. There she paused, plunging her hand into the big patch-pocket she wore in her apron. "They are sometimes almost as bright as that," and she gave Little Juri a new Czech Krone with the same smiling grace that her father had given Big Juri his five, long ago.

"Was your hair once yellow?" Little Juri asked from the step. But she bent down to fasten the door behind them, and did not appear to have heard.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Nesobecká láska

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

KRÁSNÝ PŘÍKLAD nesobecké lásky nalezáme v třicáté osmé kapitole Jeremiáše, v povídce o záchraně tohoto proroka od mstivého pronásledování. Tento Boží člověk odsuzoval bezbožnost své doby a jeho kárání částečně bylo namířeno na lidi sedící na vysokých místech vlády nad izraelským národem. Aby byl Jeremiáš utišen hodili jej do hlubokého, blativého žaláře.

Když se dověděl o tomto zlém spiknutí Ebed-Melech, mouřeninský služebník v domě krále, přimluvil se za proroka u krále. Jakmile vladař dovolil, aby Jeremiáše zachránil, opatřil Mouřenín množství měkkých kusů látky, které přivázal na konec provazu a spustil dolů do vězení. Králův služebník byl tak ohledný, že obstaral látku k užití pod pažemi jako podložky aby provaz neodřel aneb nepořezal proroka když byl vytažen z jámy. Záchrana byla provedena bez nepohodlí.

Křesťanská Věda učí, že nesobecká láska je božský přívlastek, a že je to životní vlastnost v duchovní přirozenosti člověka. Když myšlenka jedince je zaplněna laskavou touhou pomoci svému bližnímu, máme důkaz, že v jakési míře zrcadlí Boží přirozenost.

V povídce o Ebed-Melechovi nenalezáme v jeho myšlence ani stopu bázně když se v ní projevila příležitost vykonati dobrý a laskavý skutek. Ač bylo jeho postavení nízké—byl' pouhým služebníkem v domácnosti krále—neváhal ve svém předsevzetí. Kdyby byl ustál aby dal uzdu pochybnostem, zda bylo slušné jeho úsilí zachrániti proroka, mnoho bázně mohlo zaplniti jeho mysl a kaziti jeho dobrý plán. Hmotný zisk z něho nemohl očekávati. Byla možnost, že jeho žádost vyvolá velikou nelibost v tomto vladaři, který dovolil aby Jeremiáš byl uvězněn; též byla možnost, že princové, kteří Jeremiáše nenáviděli, se obrátí pomstychtivě proti Ebed-Melechovi. Avšak on naslouchal jediné nesobecké touze zachrániti dobrého a spravedlivého člověka a vykonati to milostivým, jemným způsobem. Jaká podivuhodná radost a veselost zajisté byla odměnou tomuto skromnému služebníku v spokojenosti plynoucí z vědomí, že zachránil Božího člověka!

Učení Krista Ježíše, jak jsou zaznamenána v Novém Zákoně, jsou zaplněna napomenutím milovati Boha a svého bližního. Povídka, kterou nám dal o Dobrém Samaritánu ukazuje jeho velikou touhu aby jeho stoupenci projevovali nesobeckou náklonnost a lásku přisluhující tak, že obvazuje a hojí rány trpícího lidstva. Poučení, která máme z příkladu mouřenínského služebníka i z povídky o Dobrém Samaritánu jsou z četného počtu, jež možno nalézti v Písmě. Nejsou nám dnes tato poučení praktická, tyto příklady sladké líbeznosti Lásky, které můžeme se pokusiti napodobiti i předčiti v našich snahách pomoci druhým? Ebed-Melech měl více než pouhý cit pro povinnost, neboť on přidal laskavou ohlednost, která umožnila záchranu bez úzkosti a bolesti. Je důležité, aby naše skutky laskavosti a výpomoci byly doprovázeny tak něžnou ohlednosti jako byla ta mouřenínského služebníka a Dobrého Samaritána. Když tak činíme, přisluhování lásky stává se dvojnásobně účinné a významné. Pravil Mistr (Matouš 6:1), "Pilně se varujte, abyste almužny své nedávali před lidmi, proto abyste vidini byli od nich, jinak nebudete míti odplaty u Otce svého, kterýž jest v nebesích."

S duchovním porozuměním, které Křesťanská Věda přináší lidské myšlence, tato nesobecká láska stává se skutečnou částí našeho denního přisluhování. V té míře, v jaké ten, který studuje Křesťanskou Vědu se naučí zrcadliti tu lásku, kterou nás Bůh tak bohatě vybavil, dosáhne největší radost. Denně se modlí o větší příležitost pomoci, blažiti a přisluhovati druhým. Mary Baker Eddy, autorka učebnice Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) píše na 15. stránce této knihy: "Zapomínání sebe, čistota a láska jsou ustavičné modlitby."

Její vlastní život, jako Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, byl životem nesobecké lásky pro celé lidstvo. I v tmavých hodinách jejích prvních zkušeností, když prodělávala mnohé útrapy a pronásledování, jejím jediným velikým cílem bylo pomoci znovu uplatniti uzdravující moc křesťanství Krista, která byla ztracena všem dobám po třetím století. Nehrozíc se protivenství nutila se k pokroku v tom velikém poslání, které bylo jejím životním účelem,—a dnes jsou nesčetné tisíce, které vděčně užívají uzdravující a ochranné přisluhování Křesťanské Vědy. Píše (v témže díle, str. 570): "Miliony myslí bez předsudku—prostí vyhledávači Pravdy, unavení poutníci, žíznící na poušti—čekají a hledí vstříc odpočinku a napití. Dejte jim číši studené vody ve jménu Krista a nikdy se nebojte následků."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Before the Eyes of a Small-Town Child

FORGIVE ME IF I start off with something quite other than literature, something from the days when I was a small boy. Your city boy is a kind of super-boy, a born sceptic, lord of the streets; and it is quite natural that he should have a huge contempt for hobble-de-hoys, nincompoops, bumpkins, and clodhoppers, as he nicknames country boys. Your country boy looks down immeasurably and with justice on the city boys; for he is lord of the fields and forests; he knows all about horses, and is on friendly terms with the beasts of the field; he can crack a whip and has under his dominion all the treasures of the earth, from willow-switches to ripe poppy-heads. And even your boy from a small country town is by no means the least among worldly princes; for he includes in his circle more than any other creature: he can watch all human activities at close quarters.

When I was a boy in a little country town I saw at home how a doctor's business is run, and at my grandfather's I could inspect the business of a miller and baker, which is ever so jolly and fine. And at my uncle's I saw what a farmer has to do; but if I once started on that I should never stop telling you all I learnt there, and all the things I got to know. . . .

Every day I used to look in on neighbour cobbler and watch in silence how he cut the leather and hammered it on his last and then put on the heel, and all manner of other things; for shoemaking is an intricate and delicate work, and if you have not seen leather in the cobbler's hands you know nothing about it at all, though you may wear shoes of Cordovan or even of celestial leather. . . . And then, ha, ha! yes! there was the wheelwright with his beautiful wood throwing off sparks and his yard full of hastening wheels, as Homer says, and a wheel, you know, is a wonder in itself. Then there was the smith in his black smithy: I burst with pride when I was sometimes allowed to work the bellows for him while he heated the iron bar red-hot and hammered it. . . .

I had a look at the mill owner's business, and watched them hurrying through their counting-houses, and collected foreign stamps out of their waste-paper baskets; and I watched the mill hands at the vats full of tow, and the weavers at the mysterious mechanical looms. . . .

Now I have got a profession of my own, and I work at it the livelong day. But even if I were to sit in the porch with my work I don't think a single boy would come and watch my fingers—standing on one bare foot and rubbing his calf with the other—to see how a writer's business is done. I don't say that it is a bad or useless profession: but it is not one of the superlatively fine and striking ones, and the material used is of a strange sort—you don't even see it. But I should like all the things that I used to see to be in it: the ringing hammer-strokes of the smith and the colours of the whistling house painter, the patience of the tailor, and the careful chipping of the stonemason, the bustling of the baker, the humility of the poor, and all the lusty strength and skill which men of towering stature put into their work before the astonished and fascinated eyes of a child.

—From "Intimate Things," by KAREL ČAPEK. (New York: Putnam.)

Glass Rabbit

Here the round rabbit
Gives back in cold transparency
Refracted light.
This creature should be
Soft and white

But man has caught
The wildness,
And has wrought from glass
The nose inquisitive,
The pointed ears
That moved above
The summer grass.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Dalmatian City of Refuge

RAGUSA IS ONE of the most beautiful towns in Europe. Behind it towers the stony height of Monte Sergio, while on three sides it rises sheer from the Adriatic. The circle of the walls with their round towers is still complete, and the little harbour had hardly altered since the days when it sheltered the famous fleets of the republic.

Unlike the other cities of the Dalmatian seaboard it has a long history as an independent state. Set between the east and the west on one of the great trade routes, its adventurous high-spirited citizens sided now with one, now with another of the powers who engaged in the age-long struggle for supremacy in the Adriatic. By war, by diplomacy and tactful bribery, the Ragusans sought unceasingly to maintain their independence, accepting when they must the suzerainty now of Venice, now of Hungary, now of Turkey, but always watching for the chance to throw off the yoke, however light.

When the Avars swept into Dalmatia at the end of the seventh century they devastated the country, and the inhabitants of the Greco-Roman towns sought security where they could find it. The high ridge of rock below Monte Sergio was an easily defensible site, for in those days the sea flowed in up the low-lying street which is now in the centre of Ragusa. Here came Christians from the old Greek colony of Epidaurum, and from other towns along the coast even from as far north as Salina, and a new city began to grow up. Gradually these settlers, who were largely of Latin origin, were joined by Slavs, who created a new quarter of the town on the lower slopes of the mountain; a bridge was built across the narrow arm of the sea, and eventually the city walls were extended to protect it from attack on the landward side. The Anonymous Chronicle of Ragusa gives many accounts of the arrival of refugees who sought for peace and safety behind her strong defenses. All through its history the city had a most honourable tradition of protecting all who came, and neither threats nor bribes would induce her to surrender even the most unwanted guest who had found refuge within her walls.—From "Romantic Cities of Dalmatia," by MURIEL CURREY. (New York: McBride.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1944

Second Section

War Secretary Gives Details of Army Savings of $27,000,000,000

Food Subsidy Costs British More in 1943

Price pegging held best way to halt inflation —Values of essential goods stay down.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—The pegging of British food prices to prevent inflation cost the Government £205,800,000 in 1943, according to an announcement in Parliament.

This indicates a marked rise in the cost of subsidies over the 1942 figure which was £127,000,000, but the increase met no serious opposition, since the people generally realize that the expedient will apply only to the present wartime emergency.

The British people are fully aware of the advantages this country has gained from these wartime subsidies. In fact, when Ralph Assheton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, gave the latest cost of subsidies in the House of Commons on Feb. 2, all the comment he evoked was the question, "Would the Government extend the subsidy to peg essential household articles?"

Expenditures Outlined

Mr. Assheton replied that was not a food subsidy question. But figures were given to show how £205,800,000 was spent. The bread, flour, and oatmeal subsidy cost £60,000,000 in 1943, making a four-pound loaf cost 9d. instead of 1s. 2d. as it would have if not subsidized.

Other subsidized foodstuffs are meat, potatoes, eggs, sugar, milk, cheese, and bacon. It was disclosed that £20,000,000 is expended in providing cheap, or free milk, to children and nursing mothers. Farmers are paid subsidies for improving their land, and the Government pays for the loss in transport of certain foodstuffs.

A recent poll in Britain showed one in every 10 people considered they were actually better fed since the war than before the war. The Ministry of Health findings confirm that the nation as a whole is more fit than before the war. This is considered largely due to Government wartime attention to nutrition and to food subsidies which have kept food costs down.

Living Cost Index

The cost of living index shows the price of essential foods only 22 per cent higher than in September, 1939. This compares with a rise in World War I from 100 to 229 per cent. Britain has, of course, had to do largely without many items of diet which are normally considered essential, notably fresh fruit. Items like fish have been in very short supply throughout the war.

A nationwide propaganda campaign has sought to persuade the British people that home-grown carrots are as beneficial as California oranges. Very few people swallow that story whole, but they eat more carrots while waiting the return of oranges.

While food subsidies are accepted as having come to stay for the duration, the question of their postwar continuation is a big issue.

The advantages of subsidies have been underlined in wartime. The situation is hardly likely to change much here in the transition period from war to peace when the world continues to feel the food shortage. But the inevitable accompaniment of subsidies are controls which are more readily tolerated in war than peace. It remains to be seen whether Britain will want to retain these Government controls under postwar conditions.

Judge Cogitates On Interstate Bath

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4 (AP)—Recent high court interpretations of the meaning of interstate commerce almost make it possible that "when we take a bath we are in interstate commerce," Federal Court Judge William C. Coleman asserted yesterday.

"The water we draw may come from some subterranean stream from outside the state and the soap we use also came across state lines," the jurist explained in dismissing injunction proceedings brought by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor against a Baltimore electrical company.

The judge held that the concern, which is engaged in purchasing, reconditioning and selling electric motors, is not engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The suit was based on allegations that the company had failed to observe overtime pay requirements of the Act.

Small—but Oh My!

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Mayberry Street School is the smallest in the City but its 122 pupils, ages 5 to 7, collected more than four tons of waste paper.

Sculptor: E. H. Daniels; Photo: Indiana Department of Conservation

Large Sculptured Indiana Limestone Panels Show Life and Associates of Lincoln

Left: The Illinois panel depicts Lincoln receiving congratulations from friends and associates on his election to the House of Representatives in 1846. John T. Stuart, political friend of Lincoln is shown on the left of the panel. He was Lincoln's first law partner, and is the one who urged Lincoln first to study law as a profession. Stuart was succeeded as a law partner by Stephen T. Logan, who appears next in the panel. Grasping Lincoln's hand is Joshua Speed. Next is William Herndon, whom Lincoln referred to as "Billy." The central figure is the beardless Lincoln. Behind Lincoln sits Simeon Francis, editor of the Sangamon Journal, representing the power of the press in Lincoln's political career. Next appears Mary Todd Lincoln. The final figure is Orville H. Browning, a close friend, whose home was in Vandalia, Ill. Right: By 1865, in the Washington, D. C., panel, Lincoln is shown as a man who had molded a philosophy out of hardships. The once-ready laughter had ceased, but his interest in humanity had not diminished. Here Lincoln is shown as the commander in chief of the Union forces with his battle leader, Gen. U. S. Grant. The Lincoln who had loved peace and hated war is shown here on the battlefield before Grant's tent at City Point, Va., on one of his frequent visits to his troops. Here only two portrait figures are shown, the President and General Grant. Close by are a dispatch carrier and soldiers. Though unidentified, they look upon the President with trust and affection. Plainly dressed, Grant is shown as a man of action pointing to the advancing troops.

Coast Defense Cut by Decline In Axis Power

Alcan Highway project is reduced—Thousands of guards removed from plants—Profits cut.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The War Department diclosed in detail today how it had saved more than $27,000,000,000 of the sums appropriated it by Congress this fiscal year.

The explanation, contained in a letter from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, complements the recent announcement by Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, that the Army had saved more than $14,000,000,000. Added to a previous saving of $13,000,000,000 the total grand savings now are officially analyzed.

Of the $27,378,396,000 of Army funds that are to be available for reapportionment at the end of this fiscal year, due to cutbacks and economies, $12,819,760,000 represents savings due to reductions in requirements, and $12,416,000,000 because of price reductions.

Briefly the reductions fall into the following categories:

1. Cutback of at least $20,000,000 in the seacoast defense program. With the American seacoast no longer in danger from either the German or Japanese fleets the big gun seacoast fortifications program begun in pre-Pearl Harbor days has been stopped.

2. Extensive curtailments in the Caribbean area. With the German and Japanese navies hiding in their home waters and North Africa in Allied hands many projects in this area designed for defense have been stopped or put on a caretaken basis. Other projects have been completed with the cheapest kind of temporary construction. A substantial part of the troops moved there for defense of the Panama Canal have been shifted to more vital areas.

3. Drastic curtailments in the Alaskan war theater. With Attu and Kiska retaken from the Japanese, projects undertaken for Alaskan defense and control of sea and land routes there have been cut back. The Alcan Highway project has been reduced from one calling for a capacity of 200,000 tons per month to one of 18,000 tons a month. Troops have been moved to more active theaters. Auxiliary tie-in supply routes have been eliminated. Oil prospecting has been restricted. The Houdry process for the refinery at Whitehorse has been eliminated. Construction on the pipe line and road from Fairbanks to Tanana has been abandoned.

Many Guards Released

4. Pan-American Highway construction stopped. The construction of the highway through Mexico was started as a military necessity when the Japanese threat to the West Coast and the Panama Canal was real. Now that threat is gone the military necessity for the road has ceased to exist and so military participation in its construction has stopped.

5. Drastic reduction in internal security program. When the danger from spies and saboteurs was greatest more than 16,000 plants in the United States had to maintain guards and comply with other security regulations. With the war situation changing and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in control of the situation the number of plants that must be guarded and inspected has been cut to 4,911. Thousands of guards have been released for more active work and millions of dollars saved in costs.

6. Reduction in airplane bomb program.

7. Cutback in air defenses of the continental United States. Barrage balloon and searchlight units have been deactivated and $120,000,000 saved in cutback of further production of these items.

8. Revision of shipping computations as ship losses drop.

Reserve Stocks Cut

9. Reduction in what is considered adequate overseas reserve stocks. With speedup in loading and unloading, transit and distribution, the amount of materials and supplies needed to be maintained abroad as reserve stock has been cut way down.

10. Production substituted for stock piles. The Army, Mr. Stimson said, intends to rely on the "productive capacity" of the nation" instead of on huge stock piles for its reserves. "Instead of accumulating excessive quantities of manufactured products to be held in war reserve, the War Department plans to continue to minimize rate of manufacture in certain plants in order to provide the stand-by facilities capable of immediate expansion if required by strategic changes.

Mr. Byrnes in his statement releasing his letter from Mr. Stimson said: "Because total expenditures this year are estimated at approximately $90,000,000,000 this saving (of more than $27,000,000,000) will not lessen the need for more taxes and more bonds, but it shows that the Army does not spend money simply because it is made available."

Baronet Gives His Estates To British Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4— A significant landmark in the evolution of traditional Britain was passed over the week end when Sir Richard Acland, fifteenth in a line of English baronets, handed over his two big estates of 16,000 acres to the National Trust.

The ceremony at Exeter where the transfer took place was like the passing of one of the last echoes of far-away English feudalism. Tenants of the estate were assembled to hear the young baronet launch what may become a new epoch for Britain's inheritances.

For Britain, without doubt, is loath to destroy its past without buidling up something new and characteristic. The Government policy of imposing crushing death levies to break up great estates so far has been completely negative.

Symbol of Greatness

Britain's greatness of the past is to a considerable extent written in its ancestral homes and landed gentry, even though those pillars of the past generally are accepted as outdated in these times. But one has only to roam the countryside of Southern Ireland to experience the tragedy of allowing great homes to crumble into neglect and decay. There seems to have been no policy for disposing of large estates in Southern Ireland. Is Britain going to devise a policy before it is too late?

Transfers to Britain's National Trust have occurred before. But Sir Richard Acland's is the biggest yet; and still more important, Sir Richard handed over with his 16,000 acres a clear-cut suggestion of policy for dealing with the problems of all of Britain's great estates.

In handing over Killerton Estate near Exeter, Sir Richard made no attempt to disguise the reason for his generous gift to the nation. He said he owned two estates. When he passed on, one would have been sold to pay death duties. On his son's passing, the last estate would have to be sold. Thus, if he continued to own the estates, both might disintegrate in two generations.

Curb to Progress

Sir Richard told an audience at the Exeter ceremony: "It has been my growing conviction in these last years that we have now reached such a point in history that private ownership of large properties of all kinds, including landed estates, is impeding the Christian and economic development of our country."

Sir Richard's estates Killerton and Holnicote House are among Britain's loveliest beauty spots. The income of £2,500 a year is included in the gift. The National Trust now owns a number of donated properties which are put to various uses for the public benefit. Parks are open to the public and houses are used for such purposes as educational and other social schemes.

Sir Richard will be allowed to live in a portion of his old Killerton home and one of his future aims is to evolve some practical and acceptable system of common ownership of big estates generally.

Australia Plans Immigration as Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 4—Encouragement of large scale immigration here after the war seems likely as result of a general recognition of the need for a much larger population to defend the island against attack.

Even Federal Parliamentary Labor chiefs, who in past years have looked upon most immigration plans with suspicion, contending that such immigrants would flood the labor market, are now openly advocating immigration.

An expert departmental committee has been investigating various proposals since last October, and its recommendations are expected to be ready in time for the Cabinet to formulate a basis of policy, at least for Prime Minister Curtin to take to the Empire Prime Ministers' conference, to be held in London this year.

There has been no forecast yet of the committee's report, but it is no secret that the Federal Cabinet places the attraction of British industrial migrants in the front rank of its plans.

This was made clear when Prime Minister Curtin, announcing the appointment of a committee, gave as its first task: "the obtaining of facts relating to the scope for the absorption in secondary industries here of industrial workers from Britain because of Australia's great wartime production and development."

The committee was also asked to investigate the machinery to be established in London to deal with applications and to make recommendations on assistance to be given to migrants with passage money, and the need for agreement between the British and Australian Governments to pay the cost of such passages.

The Cabinet's views have been reinforced, too, by the information that private enterprise in Britain is interested in the feasibility of transferring industries, particularly some heavy industries, to Australia after the war.

In Britain, the often expressed hope of British industrialists, that Australia would scrap its great wartime factories and resume fully its prewar role as primarily a grower of produce, is unlikely to be fulfilled. But though it seems that migrants from Britain will be regarded as first choice, there are many who believe there will not be enough available from there to fill Australian needs.

To Welcome Migrants

Therefore, it is expected that there will be a ready welcome for migrants from the United Nations as soon as the Government is assured that here are opening for employment. This welcome will doubtless be extended with special warmth to United States servicemen who, having had the opportunity of seeing Australia, may be regarded as knowing what they are coming into and therefore would be more likely to settle down. While the Federal Government, pending the presentation of the committee's report, retains an open mind on the general question of immigration, there is one point on which its spokesmen have been definite—a "white Australia" policy must be maintained.

External Affairs Minister Dr. Herbert V. Evatt recently went on record as saying: "You can take it that a white Australia policy will always be maintained. A white Australia is a fundamental to the preservation of Australian standards. Bitter experiences in the past, resulting from infiltration of the South Sea islanders into Queensland, led the Commonwealth Government in the earlier days of federation to make a white Australia policy basic to our immigration laws.

Labor Policy

"The policy of the Australian labor movement has always stood for a white Australia," Dr. Evatt explained, "and its validity has been fully recognized by the United Nations. Had Australia adopted any other policy, this country would have been—in the early days of the tremendous Japanees advance—threatened by fifth columnists and Quislings of the type who now are accepting Japanese domination in the Philippines and other islands north of Australia."

Another Federal Cabinet member, Transportation Minister Edward J. Ward, also explained recently that labor's support of the white Australia policy is not based on any claim of racial superiority, but is dictated solely by economic reasons. Moreover, he declared, "one of the things for which we are now fighting is the right of Australia, along with other nations, to decide what laws should apply in our own land."

It is obvious that immigration, from whatever angle it is tackled, has many problems, but at least the Australian Government, although unprepared to go as far as some might desire, seems likely to lay foundations upon which may be built an economic advancement for Australia and a greater measure of safety from aggression.

Reduced Food Supply Is Seen for Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia, Feb. 4

The Australian people are likely to have less food in 1944 owing to the necessity of supplying food to the Australian and American forces in the Pacific, according to William J. Scully, Minister of Commerce.

Australia, said Mr. Scully, was feeding some 12,000,000 people daily and would need the greatest agricultural planning program in the Commonwealth's history to meet the demand.

Battle Carries Officer's Name

WITH THE AEF ON BOUGAINVILLE (AP)—First Lieut. Steven Cibik of Leechburg, Pa., found fame on a ridge on Bougainville, and the fight for that hill is now known as the Battle for Cibik's Ridge.

It was one of those strange, obscured fights in the jungle. When Maj. Donald M. Schmuck of Santa Monica, Calif., reached the first steep pitch of that hill, he said, "My heart jumped. I saw that I had stumbled into a military bonanza. It was the most perfect fighting position I ever hope to see. At its base the ridge seemed to parallel the lines, but at the top it turned almost at a right angle and pierced straight through the Japanese lines. If we could take that we had the Japs split in two. We didn't know whether the Japanese were up there yet.

"I pulled Lieutenant Cibik's outfit out and gave 'em the score. Steve started up with 60 men and three machine guns."

It was a race—and Lieutenant Cibik's men won. They had scarcely dug in when the Japanese commander made the same discovery Major Schmuck had made, and started coming up. Lieutenant Cibik's men sprayed the slopes, and the enemy had to retire.

"But in the morning, when I saw Steve's square form up there on the very saddle of the ridge, I felt like throwing my hat in the air and cheering because I knew we had them dead to rights."

Once Japanese mortars in a thick grove began plastering the Marines. Sergeant Peter Henzi, of Union City, N. J., took a telephone right down onto a knoll above the grove, in the teeth of sniping and machine-gun fire, and actually directed Marine mortar fire from a point only 50 yards from the target. What was left of the enemy mortar crew speedily retired.

Later the Japanese concentrated below the height. Lieutenant Cibik sent Sergeant Ray A. Bush, of Rock Springs, Wyo., with a patrol to investigate. He found the enemy and directed our fire, but the party was pinned down. So Private First Class Charles Skinner of Franklin, Ohio, with an automatic rifle, came at the enemy from another gully below the ridge, interrupting the enemy's fire long enough for the patrol to get out.

"It was the sweetest piece of one-man demonstrating I ever saw," and Major Schmuck, "The Japs must have thought I had sent a whole squad to the rescue—the noise that Skinner made. Bush got out but left four wounded in the jungle.

"Pfc. Jacob Solomon of Allentown, Pa., went down four times and carried them out, while Skinner continued to shoot like a wild man."

Major Schmuck recommended Private Skinner for the Navy Cross and Private Solomon for the Silver Star.

When Lieutenant Cibik was asked whether he got any personal satisfaction out of having a battle named after him, he replied: "Haven't thought much about it yet. I got a lot of personal satisfaction out of surviving with a whole skin though."

"I suppose my father will have a lot of maps out trying to find that ridge," he conjectured. "It's easier to find on a map than in the jungle."

Colorado Curb Planned To Alien Land Owning

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo., Feb. 4

Gov. John C. Vivian said today he would call a special session of the Legislature to consider placing before the people at the next election a Constitutional amendment which would prohibit enemy aliens who are not eligible for citizenship from owning property in Colorado.

Sponsors of the proposed amendment said that many complaints have been received of Japanese aliens buying land in Colorado. They said it was aimed solely at this group. Cftizens of Japanese descent would not be affected.

Indiana Memorial to Lincoln And Mother Nearly Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN CITY, Ind., Feb. 4 A memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and his mother, which is said to be the most diversified and extensive in the world, is now being completed in the hills of Southern Indiana on the exact land where Lincoln spent his boyhood.

While the new project includes a state park of 1,766 acres, a lake, recreational equipment and landscaped driveways, the focal point of the memorial is the recently completed Lincoln Shrine. It is a combination of sculptured panels, cloistered walks, commemorative buildings, and terraced hillside.

The Shrine begins at the grave of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, on the top of a hill once a part of the Thomas Lincoln farm near Lincoln City, Ind. It sweeps south down the terraced hillside, across a modern highway, and ends in Sculpture Court, on the south side of the highway.

Sculpture Court is a semicircular landscaped area flanked on the right and left by two 200-foot buildings. One is called Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall. The other is Abraham Lincoln Hall.

Five large sculptured Indiana limestone panels face the highway and form the front walls of the cloistered semicircular walk.

Four panels entitled "Kentucky," "Indiana," "Illinois," and "Washington, D. C., show the life and associates of Lincoln in these four places. The fifth, entitled "Apotheosis," is located in the central position directly facing the highway across the landscaped Court. It depicts the heritage Lincoln passed on to and the benefits he achieved for posterity.

These massive reliefs are the work of E. H. Daniels, Indianapolis sculptor. The entire project is under the direction of R. E. Bishop, Indianapolis architect.

While Hoosiers have talked about such a project for many decades, it was not until Gov. Ed. Jackson in 1926 established the Indiana Lincoln Union to "supervise the development of a fitting Hoosier memorial to the mother of Abraham Lincoln" that formal steps were taken. This organization combined its work in recent years with the Indiana State Department of Conservation to complete the project.

The sculptured reliefs on the front of the cloistered walk, facing the highway, are perhaps the most important sculptural works done in Indiana since the completion of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Indianapolis in the late 1800's.

Another feature of the memorial is a Trail of Historic Stones. The trail is around the hillside and leads to 12 stones from places noted in the life of Lincoln. Stones are here from the birthplace at Hodgenville, Ky., the cabin site in the state park, the foundation of the store where Lincoln clerked at Jonesville, Ind.; the foundation of the building once housing the old Vincennes Sun; first newspaper office Lincoln ever visited, and other places.

Report Says Nazis Got Vital War Information by Cartels

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Justice Department report saying that strategic military information about allied industry found its way into German hands through international cartels before the war was released today by a Senat Military Subcommittee on War Mobilization.

The report was prepared by Corwin D. Edwards, Chairman of the Policy Board of the Department's Antitrust Division. It followed the line of testimony Justice Department officials have given Congress in their campaign against international agreements allegedly dividing up trade to the exclusion of companies not parties to the agreement.

Mr. Edwards said information which had reached Germany through cartel agreements concerned developments and production methods of such items as short-wave and high-frequency radio equipment, synthetic rubber and military optical instruments.

"Intimate details concerning technology, business operations and even production for military use were sometimes sent abroad," Mr. Edwards wrote in the report to the Subcommittee headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia.

Senator Kilgore commented that the study "points out a number of instances where cartels and monopolies, before the war, hindered the full development of technology in the United States and jeopardized our preparedness for national defense."

"There are indications that even though cartel and monopoly restrictions have been partly removed during the period of active fighting, cartel and monopoly thinking and planning have continued to thrive," Senator Kilgore added.

Mr. Edwards' report said the American Bosch Corporation supplied a German firm with information "as to developments in shortwave and high-frequency radio which became the basis of intertank, ground-air and infantry radio communication in the German Army"; that "contracts between Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of the United States and Carl Zeiss of Germany provided . . . that they should exchange manufacturing experience and grant reciprocal access to their workshops"; and that Standard Oil Company of New Jersey turned over to I. G. Farben of Germany "full technical information" about its synthetic butyl rubber.

Standard has previously declared that its prewar connections with I. G. Farben benefited rather than hindered the American war effort. Other companies named have taken a similar stand in their denials.

Berlin Airport in Use, Swedish Report Says

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Feb. 4

Airline passengers returning to Sweden from Berlin said today the German capital's sprawling Tempelhof Airport was being used again under makeshift arrangements after having been knocked out for two days in last week's RAF raids.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Ranching, Writing and a Defense Job All in a Day for Judy Van der Veer

By Dorothy Waugh
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps it is because she looks upon all three jobs as fun that Judy Van der Veer manages to handle three.

At any rate, in addition to her main job of managing a ranch, she also writes; and at seasons when her sheep, cows, and horses need the least care, she gets up at 4 each morning to milk the cows before leaving for San Diego to work in an airplane factory.

Riding horseback through wild country, and tending animals, have always been favorite pleasures of Judy's. She was high school age when her family first bought a small ranch on the California-Mexico border where the hills are green in the winter and spring, but drab and dry in summer and autumn. She had horses and cattle, sheep, geese, and ducks on that first place; and she tended them so lovingly that in a few years they were crowding the ranch beyond its capacity.

Then came a move to a larger domain, with more wild pasture land, wider stretches of coyote-haunted hills, longer trails. These rambled around cottonwood copses and past drifts of sagebrush to the spots where meager summer brooks trickle in dry weather in faint memory of the lush extravagant tumbling rivulets which always replace them when the wet spring comes.

Each of Judy's animals is an individual to her. The traits which give distinctive personality to an especially erratic duck or a peculiarly affectionate horse interest her most. She treats each creature according to its temperament and so makes assets of some animals which might otherwise be liabilities on the ranch.

Understands Her Animals

Not only does she make useful animals of many temperamental individuals; she also finds stories of their peculiarities, stories which picture the development of animal characters and suggest parallels to the growth of many human traits. Books entitled "River Pasture," "Brown Hills," "November Grass," and "A Few Happy Ones," carry many of the tales. The following quotation from "River Pasture," illustrates how the simple experiences of a day on the ranch come to life in her books. It tells of a lesson in discipline for her horse, Patches, for instance:

"The next day I saddled him again and took him out on the road. He thought that was interesting and trotted briskly along, his head held beautifully, his ears forward. When we came to the first little bridge he snorted and set his feet carefully, eyeing the wide cracks between the boards. He was ready to turn back, but I urged him on, and he stepped slowly across, blowing very hard at the cracks. I turned him into the Fanita gate, then we started across the stubble hay field towards the river. Up the trail, over the ridge of the river bank, a team pulled an empty hay rack. Patches gave one alarmed snort, swung around as quickly as a good cowpony, and ran for his life. I don't know which of us was the more surprised. Through the gate he dashed, and safely made the turn, then came to a skidding, wild-eyed stop with his front hoofs on the bridge. It was fully 15 minutes before he could be turned and started over the field again. He stepped warily this time, his nostrils wide, and his ears wired upright, ready to bolt when the occasion arose (as he was sure it would). The team had pulled the wagon to a large stack of baled hay, the driver was busily loading, and I made Patches walk toward it. When he saw that part of this montrous thing was horseflesh not unlike himself he grew braver, though he eyed the hay rack uneasily. But soon he smelled the familiar sweetness of hay and his fears wisely vanished."

The truth is that Judy's writing and ranching are so closely interrelated that it is difficult to see how a job in an airplane factory could be added to them without making an incongruous offshoot from her earlier chosen life. But Judy explains it—partly—by saying that her building of planes has taken place largely in the out-of-doors. She has been assigned to a bicycle and much of her time is spent racing from one place to another to deliver packages of urgently-needed nuts and screws and bolts.

Change in Writing Likely

Many persons are doing wartime duties which are quite extraneous to their normal lives. Perhaps it gives a piquancy—even a new quirk—to an existence which had seemed well balanced in quite different, even contradistinctive, fields. Readers who have enjoyed Judy Van der Veer's early writings, which have pictured so lovingly the horses and the hills, the chickens, the moonlit heavens, her dogs, stray mice, spring rains, and wide deserted canyons, may wonder—and must wait patiently to learn—what will fall to the page from her typewriter now that nuts and bolts, mechanics, and executives, lunch counters, trolley cars, and street lights have made their wartime inroads into her former deliberately pastoral and affectionately accepted life.

Frank Preciado

Judy Van der Veer, Author, Rancher, Defense Worker, With One of Her Horses

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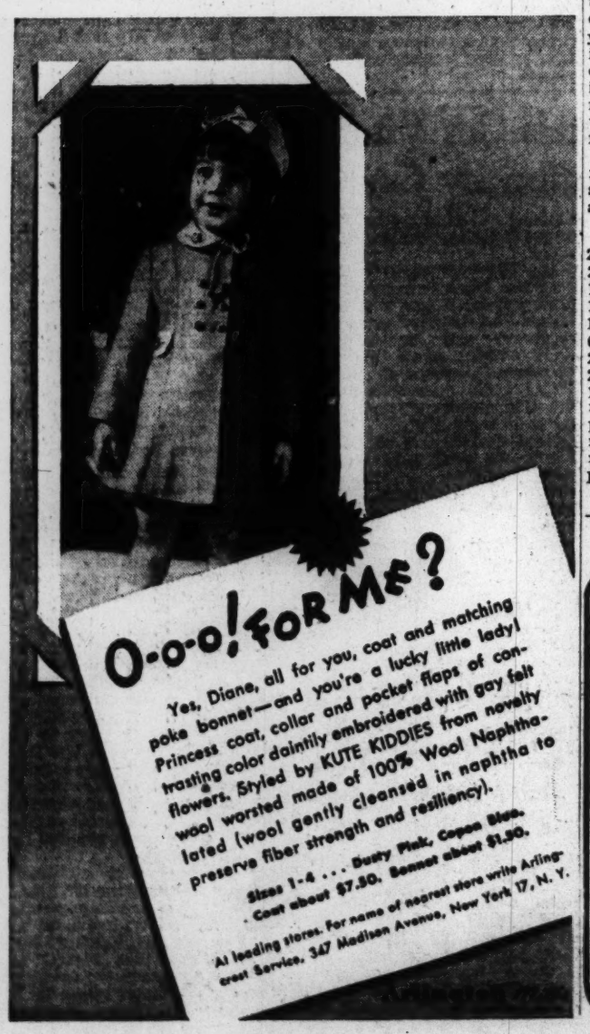
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Beth Bailey McLean Runs Not One but Seven Kitchens

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

If you have been grateful for the simple little cooking directions on packages of food from a certain large packing company here—for the tag on "weenies," for instance, that said: Simmer 5 minutes. Do not boil," or the tag on hams that told you just how to cook them, and how long—then you'll be glad to meet Mrs. Beth Bailey McLean.

Besides being a homemaker in her own right, and the mother of two teen-age young people, Mrs. McLean directs the Seven Test Kitchens which Swift & Company have scattered over the country — one at headquarters here, and the others in St. Paul, Los Angeles, Kansas City, St. Louis, Atlanta, and New Haven.

Her official title is director of the Home Economics Division of the Research Laboratories, of Swift's. But she doesn't like to be called "director," and says: "Just say 'head.'"

Ask her what she does, and she'll start telling about Swift's and the things the "Martha Logans" and others in her kitchens are doing. "I" doesn't enter into the picture, unless you insist. But her co-workers will tell you, admiringly, about her.

Before Mrs. McLean came to Swift's seven years ago, the packing company had but one test kitchen and one "Martha Logan," who experimented with cooking food and gave talks and demonstrations about it. Under Mrs. McLean the work has expanded until there are now seven kitchens. The kitchens here in Chicago are really three-in-one—complete, and up-to-the-minute. And there are several "Martha Logans," who make scientific tests of food cooking. They travel widely about the country, too, telling people about it—speaking before women's clubs, civic groups, college and high school "home ec" classes. Mrs. McLean directs them, and travels much herself.

Has Wide Activity

But that is not all—far from it. She writes recipes and plans the colorful recipe books the packing company sends out. She writes cooking directions for food packages, wording them in the way a busy housewife can best understand.

She plans a monthly bulletin called "Food News and Views," which goes out to food editors and radio people. She writes copy for the attractive magazine ads you often see, and plans the pictures—a ham perhaps, roasted to a turn, with yellow and white tulips beside it proclaiming Spring.

And she gives lectures to salesmen, showing them how to present their food more attractively to dealers, and how the dealers in turn can present it more invitingly to Mrs. America.

Put Recipes on Packages

More and more, says Mrs. McLean, industry is asking for the woman's viewpoint. She and her "Martha Logans" provide that for Swift & Company—act as sort of liaison officers between homemakers and the research laboratories of the packing company.

It was Mrs. McLean's idea, for instance, that every package of food should have a "basic" recipe printed on it—so homemakers could know at a glance how to handle it. Now there's a simple cooking direction attached to all of this company's foods. You can start with the basic recipe, and then pursue any further fanciful course you want.

Nowadays when it's difficult to purchase an entire ham with the ration points allowed, Mrs. McLean's recipes tell how to serve and make the most of just a butt of ham, or a slice. She is now explaining the advantage of a newly-developed all-purpose shortening.

Before her marriage, Mrs. McLean was Associate Professor of Home Economics at Iowa State College. She taught Meal Planning and Table Service, and wrote a book by that title that is still being used in home economic classes and by homemakers. She wrote, too, a book for junior high schools, called "Good Manners," which is being used in schools.

Then came years of homemaking in her own home. When it became necessary to make her own way again, she went back to "Iowa State" and took a post-graduate course in "home ec."

Then down to New Orleans she went, to do promotion and education work for the Southern Rice Industry. She taught women how to do a better job of cooking and serving rice. Then she came to Swift's and her seven Test Kitchens.

Advocates a Housekeeper

Ask her how she does it, when most women think one kitchen is enough to direct, and she will tell you she has an efficient housekeeper at home. Besides, the children always co-operated and helped. Now Jack, the older one, has gone into service. His young sister, Janet, makes cookies for him.

"I think women who are working make a mistake when they don't realize it is important to have a good housekeeper," Mrs. McLean says, "one you can depend on, and who will stay with you. I think many women fail to see the importance of having a high-type person."

Her housekeeper, Mrs. McLean explains, an attractive young woman, has been with her ten years, and takes complete charge of the home when Mrs. McLean is away.

Lists All Her Jobs

Mrs. McLean says, too, that she herself is a "great planner." She makes out little memos of what she has to do, and then dismisses it. A lot of time is wasted, she believes, when people keep thinking over "all the things" they have to do. She lists them, then puts them definitely aside until it's time to take them up. Often, while at home, she makes out a list for her stenographer, and has it ready for her the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. McLean admits her schedule doesn't leave her much time for frivolity during the week. But she doesn't miss it, for she enjoys her work and likes it as it is. Sundays and holidays she saves for the children. The housekeeper has those days "off." Sunday evening supper is a much-loved event. The youngsters help prepare it, and then they carry it into the living room on big trays and eat there.

On Sunday there is often a long hike—"a pet walk," says Mrs. McLean, "that takes about two hours, through Jackson Park and along the lake."

Economical Stews Welcome in Winter

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These early winter months are a good time to stay home, to let the winds whistle outside your door while you snuggle close to your own fire. Hearty, old-fashioned foods seem the order of the day, and with the budget-stretching of the holiday season not too far behind, economical stews and winter casseroles are the hearty foods that take top billing.

We've already ransacked our recipe files for casseroles and stews for our own table, and here are some of our first choices.

Brunswick Stew

2 pounds beef
2 quarts water
1 tablespoon salt
1 large onion, sliced
1½ pounds lean pork
6 tablespoons fat
2 cups cooked tomatoes
2 cups cooked lima beans
1 cup cream style corn
½ cup okra, if desired
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon black pepper
⅛ teaspoon thyme
Dash of red pepper.

Cook beef in 2 quarts water. Add salt and sliced onion. Dice pork and brown in hot fat. Add to beef. Simmer until beef is tender. Remove beef and cut into small pieces. Return to liquid. Add tomatoes, beans, corn, okra and seasonings. Cook over low heat about 1 hour. Makes 3½ quarts.

Pot Pie

1½ pounds beef, lamb, veal or pork
Salt, pepper and flour for dredging
4 tablespoons fat
½ cup chopped celery
1 medium onion, chopped
¼ cup sliced mushrooms (optional)
2 cups water
1 cup diced cooked carrots
½ cup cooked peas
1 cup diced, browned potatoes
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons water.
1 recipe pie pastry (for single crust)

Cut meat into one-inch cubes. Season with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Brown in hot fat in heavy kettle. Brown meat to a rich brown. Add celery, onion, mushrooms and water. Simmer about 1½ hours. Then add carrots, peas, browned potatoes. Make a roux of the flour and water. Stir into broth and bring to a boil. Put in two-quart casserole. Cover with pie dough, slashed to allow steam to escape. Bake in a hot oven (425° F.) about 20 minutes. Serves 6. Omit potatoes and use crust of mashed potatoes, if desired.

Potato-Frankfurter Scallop

4 large potatoes
1 pound frankfurters
1½ cups milk (about)
3 to 4 tablespoons butter or margarine
Salt and pepper

Peel potatoes and slice about ⅛ inch thick. Remove skin from frankfurters and slit them in half lengthwise. Grease a 2-quart casserole or baking dish and place a layer of sliced potatoes in bottom. Dot with butter, or margarine, season with salt and pepper. On top of layer of potatoes put half of split frankfurters. Then add a second, thicker layer of potatoes, dot with butter or margarine and season. Place rest of frankfurters on this player of potatoes; then make top layer a thin one of potatoes. Again dot with butter or margarine and season. Pour milk to within an inch of the top of the casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) about 1½ hours, or until potatoes are tender. Serves 6.

Oven Stew

1½ pounds lean beef
1 onion, sliced
8 slices carrot
2 sprigs parsley
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon peppercorns
2 cups hot water
2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup cooked or canned peas

Cut meat in 1½-inch cubes, put in baking dish or bean pot and add onion, carrot, parsley, salt, peppercorns, hot water and tomatoes. Cover and bake 3½ hours in a slow oven (250° F.). Half hour before serving, thicken with butter or margarine worked until creamy and mixed with flour. Add peas. Remove onion, carrot, parsley and peppercorns.

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Private Industry, Not U. S., Gets Saudi Arabia Oil Plum

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb 4 — The American oil industry has won the first round in its battle to keep the United States Government out of Middle East oil fields where the British Government has long held an interest.

The victory was evident in announcement by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, that the Arabian-American Oil Company, owned jointly by the Standard Oil Company of California and the Texas Company, will immediately start to build a refinery in Saudi Arabia to furnish petroleum products to the United Nations.

Th eredinery will be privately owned and financed.

For months, the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been trying to make arrangements to buy shares in the Middle East oil fields. It has been argued that having a government interest in the fields would spur their development and put this country in a better position to bargain with the British Government which has long owned stock in the Anglo-Iranian Company on the Kuwait Peninsula at the head of the Persian Gulf.

No Effect on Gas Shortage

Announcing plants for construction of the American-sponsored Middle East refinery, Mr. Ickes hastened to crush any false hopes Americans might get about immediate alleviation of the gasoline or fuel oil shortage in the United States.

"Obviously," Mr. Ickes said, "every gallon of petroleum supplied from outside of the United States relieves us here to some extent but present indications are that these new facilities will serve to meet additional future demands rather than replace current supplies from the United States."

It will take from 18 months to two years to construct the new refinery and complete other expansion projects already under way in the Middle East.

These include developments at the Persian Gulf refinery of the Bahrein Petroleum Company, owned by Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company; at the Abadan, Iran refinery of the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Haifa, Palestine, refinery of Consolidated Refineries, Ltd.

Announcement of construction of the new refinery followed a meeting between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and a group of oil executives. Earlier this week the Petroleum Industry War Council, made up of spokesmen for the industry, had voted to ask immediate dissolution of the Petroleum Reserve Corporation which has been trying to buy Government shares in the Middle East development.

The Senate, meanwhile, has been getting ready to investigate the PRC under a resolution introduced by Senators Ralph Owen Brewster (R) of Maine and E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, calling for its demise within the next 12 months.

Secretary Ickes is expected to go to Capitol Hill within the next few days to talk with members of a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee in an effort to clear up some of the mystery that has surrounded activities of the PRC since its formation last summer.

Follows Long Negotiation

Negotiations for developing rich Middle Eastern oil fields to supplement dwindling American supplies have been in progress for about a year. It was in this connection that the two sons of King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia came to this country last year, though their visit was called "social" at the time. They were entertained by the United States Government and by Standard Oil of California.

Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, Oklahoma oil man who is now the President's emissary in the Middle East, has also been active in the negotiations.

Leading oil men who met with Secretary Hull included: William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council; J. F. Drake, Gulf Oil Corporation; Robert Colley, Atlantic Refining Company; Albert Watts, Consolidated Oil Company; John Brown, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Orville Harden, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Harry T. Klein, The Texas Company; and Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator.

Stalingrad Sets Example In Year's Rebuilding

Continued from Page 1

way line where the ravages of battle seemed still fresh—charred hulks, freight cars toppled against signal towers, a locomotive sprawled upside down in a ditch where a bomb explosion had carelessly tossed it. Rising a little, we passed the tumbled ruins of factories and apartment houses.

But everywhere amid the destruction were signs of returning life. Forests of scaffolding had grown up around the wrecked empty shells of buildings, many of which had bright new roofs. All this we saw in a few seconds.

Then just as we were preparing to land, low-hanging clouds which had kept us close to deck all the way from Baku swallowed us completely, blotting out Stalingrad and its airport. After some minutes of futile floundering, our pilot gave up the search and nosed the plane in the general direction of Moscow. Our one Stalingrad passenger took the news philosophically. He curled up on a bucket seat, tucked his sheepskin around him, and went to sleep.

Lasting Impression

That episode on a flight from Baku last December was my only glimpse of historic Stalingrad, but it left me with a lasting impression of the tremendous work being accomplished in resurrecting that once big industrial city from ashes.

The first task was the removal of 130,000 German casualties and more than 1,000,000 land mines and unexploded bomb shells. Thereafter work began clearing the streets and rebuilding bridges. Vast quantities of trophies were assembled, including the wreckage of 2,500 German planes of all types.

The population rose rapidly as former inhabitants returned and new settlers came in response to Government and party appeals. Among the pioneers of Stalingrad's reconstruction were 15,000 young persons who flocked to the city from all parts of the country in reply to a call for Stalingrad volunteers issued by Komsomol, the Communist youth group.

Great Hardships Endured

Both old and new inhabitants endured tremendous hardships at first. They lived in dugouts, caves, or tents, with none of the civilized comforts. Food was scarce and bad, and even water had to be brought from the Volga. But they went about their job with a zest.

For the time being, clerks, teachers, draftsmen, steel workers, mill hands, and mechanics became bricklayers, hod carriers, masons, carpenters, and plumbers, forming volunteer construction brigades.

In the past year, 374,877 square meters of housing space have been made livable, enabling 85,000 persons to move into permanent quarters, and 45 schools accommodating 21,000 pupils have been reopened. The Stalingrad Medical Institute and electromechanical school are again functioning. Eleven hospitals are functioning and approximately 200 retail shops. In the same period, water mains have been relaid and electric cables and telephone wires restrung.

Trolley-car and bus lines are again in operation and 50 craft of various types have been raised from the river bottom and reconditioned.

Even more impressive are the successes registered in the reconstruction of industry. At the Giant Red October steel plant, two marten ovens and one rolling mill are back in operation, and reconditioned engineering plants are making diesel motors and spare parts for tractors.

Meanwhile, work is going ahead full speed on the restoration of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant, which will be back in operation this year. Garment factories, flour mills, and a meat-packing plant already are producing for local consumption, while about 4,000 artisans are engaged in making household articles and minor repairs.

Victory Monument

But the Stalingrad building program already goes beyond mere restoration of the prewar city. Within the current year, it provides for building large new housing units. A huge victory monument consisting of a high tower topped by the bronze figure of a Red Army man will be erected in the center of the town. The names of the divisions which participated in the defense of Stalingrad will be engraved on the walls of this tower, which will serve a functional as well as ornamental purpose, for at night, illumined by floodlights, it will be a lighthouse for Volga River traffic.

A triumphal arch will serve as the entrance to the "Avenue of the Heroes of the Stalingrad Defense." Sculptured groups and friezes will honor the exploits of those who won lasting fame by their bravery in the Stalingrad battles. In addition, it is planned to raise other imposing monuments at points where the fiercest fighting took place, such as Mamayev Mountain, while the banks of the Volga will be faced with marble-sculptured likenesses of Stalingrad heroes.

Just as the Stalingrad victory set the pace for subsequent Red Army triumphs, so the scale and tempo of Stalingrad's reconstruction provide a model and inspiration for the peoples of other devastated towns and cities liberated more recently from the German invaders. In Donbas and elsewhere in the Ukraine, the work of restoration has forged ahead. Already the people of Leningrad have voiced their determination to repair the historic palaces and parks of Peterhof, Tsarskoye, Selo, and Gatchina, wrecked by the retreating Nazis.

Awards Announced

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Claire McCardell, dress designer, Sally Victor, designer of hats, and Mr. and Mrs. William Drown Phelps, designers of handbags and leather accessories, have been announced as "tops in their field for 1943." They are the "Winnie" winners chosen this year for the annual award by a jury of 40 fashion editors of national magazines, New York newspapers and fashion syndicates.

The "Winnies" are bronze figurines awarded to stars of the fashion world much as the "Oscars" are presented in the movies. The winners this year also receive War Bonds totalling approximately $3,000, presented by the firm of Coty, which sponsors the award.

Swiss to Represent Axis in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 4 (AP)—Switzerland has agreed to represent German and Japanese interests in Argentina following the rupture of diplomatic relations between this country and the Axis powers, it was announced yesterday.

Other developments included the appointment of Brig. Gen. Alberto Guglielmone as Federal Interventor (Governor) of Cordoba Province, succeeding Admiral Leon Scasso, who resigned as a result of the break, and acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Arturo Rawson as Ambassador to Brazil.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 963,080
1944 volume to date 30,533,294
1943 volume to date 20,998,362

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	50.3	Prev. day	50.7
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	43.8
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	58½	58	58	
Adams Exp ½ag	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	3	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	17	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	4	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	145	145	145	+1
Allied Mills 2g	14	31⅜	30½	30½	— ½
Allied Stri 1	6	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Allis-Chalm 1¼g	10	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1ag	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet ½g	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	—1¼
AmAgChDel 1.20a	3	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	7	60½	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N .20a	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	64	64	64	+1
Am Bosch (1ag)	4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	5	38½	38	38	—1½
Am BrStr pf 5½a †	10	129	129	129	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Can 3	11	86½	84½	85	—1¾
Am Car & Fdy 4g	7	35	34¾	34½	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 1.40ag	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Am Ch & Cable½pe	7	23½	23	23⅜	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ½
Am Distill	82	110	103½	105½	—7⅜
§ Am Distill stpd	11	48	46¼	47	—2½
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am Export L 2	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am For Pow	18	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 11½k	9	70¾	67⅞	70¾	+2¾
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	8	81	78½	81	+2½
Am&FP 2pf	24	18½	17⅛	18½	+ ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf 3	2	42	41½	42	+1½
AmHomePd 2.40a	3	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
Am Ice	22	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 7½e	2	63	63	63	+ ½
Am Interna ½ag	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	2	6¼	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Locom ½ag	31	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	84½	83	83½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1ae)	3	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	†100	33½	32½	22½	—1
Am Pow & Lt	19	2½	2½	2½	
Am P&L $6 pf	9	46⅞	45⅞	46	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	14	41¼	40⅞	41	
Am Rad&StS .10e	28	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	10	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
AmRollMpf 4½	†140	65½	65	65½	+ ½
Am Seating ½ag	4	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Am ShipBldg 3g †	40	28	28	28	
Am Smelt & R 2	7	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&RpfA 7	20	149¼	149¼	149¼	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Am Stores 1½e	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Am Stove .30e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	29½	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	115	115	115	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	7	157	157	157	
Am Tob B 3a	3	64	63¼	63¼	— ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	1	62½	62½	62½	— ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	20	145	145	145	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	7	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Feb 3
Am Viscose ½e	8	44½	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅜
Am Wat Wks	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Woolen	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	2	71¾	70¾	70¾	—2⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	23	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †	2	25¼	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl 1g	3	2⅛	20	2⅛	— ⅛
Andes Copper 1	4	10	9¾	9¾	
Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	45	45	45	
Armour & Co	4	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	3	83¾	82½	82¾	+ ¼
Armour & Co pf †	50	103	101	101	Feb 3
Armstrong Crk ¼ae	*1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
Artloom Corp .55g	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	10	104	104	104	
Assd D Gds ¼ag	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†610	95½	94	95½	+ ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	50	89¼	89¼	89½	+ ½
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	20	105	105	105	—1
Atch T&SF 1½e	14	57½	56⅝	56¾	—1
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	87	86½	86½	— ½
Atl Coast Line 3a	49	30½	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
AtlG&W In pf5g	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ½
Atl Refining (1ae)	11	26	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	†100	109	109	109	
Atlas Corp (1ae)	24	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
AtlasPowd31¼g †	60	57¾	57¼	57¼	
Aust Nicholls	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Aviation Co .20g	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Bald Loco ct1½g	29	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	14	7	6¾	7	
Balt & Ohio pf	12	11⅜	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Barber Asph	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	40	44½	44½	44½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Bath Ir Works 1e	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Beech Airc 1g	2	9½	9½	9½	— ½
Bell Airc 1a	4	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	5	34⅜	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	18	18	18	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	24½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Best Foods ½e	01	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ¼
Beth Steel (1½e)	*20	58⅜	57¾	58	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	116	116	116	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	38	38	38	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	* 8¼	8¼	8¼	
Bliss & L ¼ae	1	17½	17½	17½	
Blumgdale .85g †	10	14½	14½	14½	—1
Boeing Airplane2g	12	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
John Al & Br 3g	4	46	45	45	—1
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	95	95	95	+1¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	70	50⅝	50¼	50¼	— ½
Bond Strs 2	1	34	34	34	
Borden Co .40 e	5	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
Bower Roll B'ˢ1ae	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Braniff Airw .60	21	14½	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	4	45	45	45	
Bridgeport Br 1	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	4	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	30	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¾
Budd Mfg55pf5	†470	57¾	56	57¾	+ ⅝
Budd Wheel ½ag	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge 2g	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Bullard Co 2½ag	3	19	19	19	
Bulova Watch 2	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
Burl Mills (.40e)	9	29 ⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	7	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush T Bpf ¾k †	80	46¾	46¼	46¾	
Butler Bros (.15e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ag	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Calif P pf 2½ †	30	54	53⅞	54	
Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet Hec .85g	9	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼ag	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
Canad Pacific	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	30	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
Caro C&O 5 †	10	100	100	100	— ½
Carriers&Gen ¼ag	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Case (JI) Co	18	35½	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	7	38½	37½	37½	—1
Celanese pr pf 7	†	20	123½	123	123	— ⅞
Celotex Corp ½	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1 †	20	18	18	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	20	19⅞	20	
Cent R R N J	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	2	8		8	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	5	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†100	59	58¾	58¾	—1
Champ P&Fpf 6	†130	112⅞	112	112	— ½
Checker Cab	5	31¼	30½	30½	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	16	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
Chi&E III 1½g	9	7	6⅞	7	
Chi&E III A2.50g	17	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	4	5½	5½	5½	
Chi Grt W pf 3¼ag	10	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or (.15e)	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	17	17	17	
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	15	78½	78	78	— ⅞
Chr I&F 1.20	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Chy Invest	†100	58½	57½	57½	—1½
Circ Grash Br 2	1	40	40	40	—1
CitmaxMolyb1.20a	21	34½	34	34	— ⅜
Clett Peabody 2	2	36	35¾	35¾	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	20	64½	64½	64½	
colgate-P-P ¼ag	4	24¾	24½	24½	
pf-P-P pf 4¼k †	70	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Col & South	†	10	13	13	13	—1
Col & South 1pf †	50	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Colum Broadcast	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	18	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Colum Pict ¼ag	3	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
Coml Credit 3	3	39	39	39	
Coml Invest Tr 3	11	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
Coml Solv .80a	9	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	37	1¼	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 4½ag	17	81½	81	81	
Com Ed 1.40	13	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
Commonwealth&Sn	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2a	2	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	38	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	4	104	103¾	104	
Cons Film Ind	2	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	4	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	36	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	14	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½ae	9	12¾	12½	12⅝	
Cons Vul pf 2¼	15	22	21¾	21¾	
Consum Pr 4½g †	80	104¾	104⅜	104⅜	
Container Co ½ae	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½pe	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Con Can 1	4	34	33½	33½	— ⅜
Conv Dia Fib .85g	3	11¾	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Im 1.60a	4	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
Cont Motors .60	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	9	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Cont Steel 2g	2	25¼	25	25	—1⅛
Con'wdSt pf2½ †	70	49¼	48¾	48¾	
Corn Exch 2.40	†230	47½	46½	46½	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	1	55¾	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
Cornell DuE 1.10g	8	18	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Coty Internat	20	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Crane Co 1g	21	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	40	105¾	105	105	— ½
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	21	21	21	
Crosley Corp 1g	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	8	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	3	30	30	30	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf †	30	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40e	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Cuban-ASCvpf5½g	1	106	106	106	+ ½
Cudahy Packing	1	25	25	25	
Curtis Publishing	58	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	110	109½	109½	— ½
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	43	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼ag	2	23¼	23	23	— ½
Davison Chem 1g	6	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
Decca Records 1a	6	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	9	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	14	20¾	20¼	20¾	
Del Lack&West	33	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	52	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Devoe & RayAla †120		34½	33¾	33¾	—1
Diam T Mot 1¼ag	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Dist Co-Se h2.22	4	29½	29½	29½	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	99	99	99	
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Dome Mines h1.60	4	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	5	49½	48¾	49⅛	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	—1¼
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108¼	108	108¼	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	5	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	30	12	11⅞	11⅞	
duPont de N4¼ag	3	138⅛	137½	137¾	— ⅛
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	†150	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	
Eagle P Ld .60g	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	11	36¼	35⅞	36¼	
EasternRMil 10g	11	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	160	159	159½	—1¾
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18	18	18	
El Auto-Lite 2	13	38½	38¼	38½	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼ag	4	10⅜	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	(21¼	2	62	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	86½	85½	86½	+ ½
El Storage Bat 2	2	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅛
El PasoNGas 2.40	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Endicott-Johns 3	1	60	60	60	+ ½
Endic John pf 4 †	70	104	103¼	103¾	—1¼
Eng Pub Service	64	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	210	93	92½	92½	— ½
EPSS5½pf5½ †	520	93	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
Eng P S $6pf6 †	30	96¼	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	
Erie RR 1g	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Erie RR ct 1g	36	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
Erie RR pf A 5	5	51¾	51	51	— ⅛
EurekaVClean ¾ag	1	7	7	7	
Evans Products	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	6	35	35	35	—1
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Farms Tel&Rad 1g	28	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½ag	3	16	16	16	— ½
Fed Mg & S 3½ag	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	1	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Federat D Stors ⅜ae	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4½ †	60	97¾	97½	97¾	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ½ag	4	17¾	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	45¾	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ½ae	3	39⅜	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½g	2	37	37	37	+ ½
Flintkote .90g	10	19½	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	7	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
FollansbeeStlpf	†	50	49¼	49¼	+1¼
Food Fair Strs 1	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Foster Wheeler	11	17⅛	16¾	17	
FostWh6pf 1½ †	20	22	22	22	
Francisco Sugar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .20g	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gair Robt .30g	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	1	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
Gamewell Co1ae †	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont ⅛ae	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Gen Baking .15e	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Gen Bronze .60g	1	9	9	9	
Gen Cable	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf1¾ak †	10	90	90	90	
Gen Cigar (1)	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7g †	30	142¾	142¾	142¾	—1¼
Gen Elec 1.40	58	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	115¾	115	115	—1
Gen G & El A	59	2⅛	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	†150	116	116	116	—2
Gen Mills5pf5	†	10	129	129	129	+ ½
Gen Motors 2	32	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	7	127	126⅞	127	
Gen Out Advert	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	52¼	52¼	52¾	
Gen Refract 1.20	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	5	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1½k †	160	86	85⅞	86	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
GilletteSafR .70a	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Gimbel Bros .15e	19	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	3	87⅛	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	6	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goebel Brew .20	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F 2g	11	41½	41	41	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	4	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ½
Goodyear T&R ½ae	9	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
Goth Hosiery ¼ag	15	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Goth Hosiarypf7 †	40	102¼	101	102¼	+1¼
Graham-Paige Mot	13	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
GraniteCS .52½ag	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	8	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	19	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	5	25¾	24¾	25¾	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	†120	145¾	144⅝	144⅝	—1⅛
Green Bay&W 5 †	30	67	66⅞	67	
Green H L 2g	2	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	23	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	37	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	13	41	40⅛	40¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	22	45⅛	44⅞	45	— ⅛
Hall W F Print 1a	1	16	16	16	
Hamil Watch .80	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Hab-Walk pf 6 †	10	143	143	143	+1
Hayes Mfg	3	23½	⅜	24½	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	220	103¼	103	103¼	—1⅛
Hercules Motor 1	7	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Hercules Pow 2½g	1	76	76	76	—1¼
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	116	116	116	+ ½
Homestake Min	8	43	42½	42¾	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1g	6	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Household pf5 †	20	109½	109½	109½	
Hollander&Son ¼ag	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	a37⅞	63¾	63¾	+ ⅞
Houston Oil	11	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 3	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	1½	1½	1½	
Hudson Mot .10e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Illinois Central	16	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Ill Central LL 4	†170	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Inspls P&L .30e	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Indust Rayon 2	2	39½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Tax Receipts Rise Nearly Twofold in '43

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Tax collections last year of $31,924,500,000 were nearly double the $16,774,000,000 figure for 1942 on the basis of Internal Revenue reports made public today.

Individual income taxes accounted for $13,082,000,000, compared with $4,062,000,000 a year ago, with the victory tax deductions during the first half of the year totaling $1,468,000,000 and the 20 per cent pay-as-you-go withholding in the last six months aggregating $2,109,000,000.

Corporate Taxes

Corporate income taxes climbed from $3,983,000,000 in 1942 to $5,153,000,000, while excess profits collections jumped from $3,049,000,000 to $7,090,000,000.

Liquor levies increased from $1,215,000,000 to $1,454,000,000 as sharply increased rates for both liquor and beer more than offset curtailed whisky sales. Receipts from domestic liquor dropped more than $11,000,000 to $619,800,000 despite a $2-a-gallon tax increase that went into effect Nov. 1, 1942, boosting the levy to $6. The rate on beer went up from $6 to $7 a barrel on the same date, with collections up from $398,000,000 in 1942 to $510,000,000.

Tobacco taxes, similarly reflecting an increase in the cigarette rate, climbed from $858,600,000 to $989,500,000.

Gasoline tax receipts dropped sharply from $336,700,000 to $265,300,000, and the yield from the $5 auto stamp fell from $210,200,000 to $134,600,000.

Excise Levies Decline

Manufacturers' excises declined from $654,000,000 to $477,000,000, under the impact of war-curtailed production. Sharpest drop—from $26,900,000 to $1,130,000—was accounted for by the excise levy on automobiles.

Receipts from miscellaneous levies were $964,900,000 last year compared with $643,000,000 in 1942 and included $192,300,000 from property shipments, effective Dec. 1, 1942, as well as an $89,500,000 increase from the doubled rate on passenger fares that netted $48,900,000 in 1942.

Jewelry, furs and toilet preparation sales accounted for $184,951,000, compared with $136,925,000 a year ago.

Social security collections increased from $1,013,000,000 to $1,239,800,000, and all employment taxes from $1,329,000,000 to $1,633,000,000.

C. & S. Shows Good Increase In Net Income

NEW YORK (AP)—Commonwealth & Southern Corp., one of the larger utility holding companies, reported for 1943 gross revenues of $201,456,189, the highest in the company's history, compared with $180,565,636 in 1942.

Net income before dividends on preferred stock amounted to $12,530,645 against $10,199,165 in the preceding year. In 1943 the company disbursed $4.75 a share on its preferred, leaving arrears of $27.50 a share on the stock at the end of the year.

Operating expenses in 1943 amounted to $77,726,767 compared with $65,440,059 in 1942. Federal income taxes called for $9,214,444 against $12,573,903 a year earlier and federal excess profits taxes aggregated $23,564,909 last year compared with $14,364,832 in 1942.

Tax Assistance

Frederick G. Kimball

Public Accountant

Formerly Auditor, Internal Revenue Service

47 Walnut St., Belmont

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

February 5, 1944

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ORDER NOW

Fixing Corporate Costs Fairly Due to War Difficult Problem

Fifth in a series of articles on preparation for postwar financial problems of American industry.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous article pointed out that Congress, in relation to postwar industry, already "has a plan," in the form of the present excess profits and loss carryback in the tax law, but that it is a shotgun method of meeting postwar financial problems.

After the war, American industry will need money for making up deferred maintenance; for recouping inventory losses; for paying off discharged war-workers; for ripping out war machines; for putting in assembly-lines to make peace-time products, and for building on a scale and to a standard to make postwar products and maintain war-time employment rates. For this it has laid up billions in undistributed profits, and it also has coming to it, under the revenue laws, billions in refunds from the Treasury.

Distinction on War Costs

In any fair-thinking assault on this problem, one major and sharp distinction must be remembered. That is the distinction between postwar costs which are properly attributable to the war, and those which are not.

For example. A company shifts from peace to war production. Cost of the shift abviously is due to the war. It must then shift back again to peace-time production. Cost of that shift is also—obviously—due to the war, just as if a man were working at a peaceful project, and yanked himself away to air-raid duty, and the time both of getting into air-raid clothes and of getting back into working togs is chargeable against his air-raid duty.

It is of course questionable whether a corporation is entitled to recover every cost which can be charged to the war. That reasoning can be carried too far. Millions have lost money through the war even though they did not take war work. The argument must be used with care.

But at least it provides a fair dividing line between those costs which Congress may feel it should reckon in tax-policy and those which are none of its business.

The problem is highly involved by such facts as this. The automobile industry used to make 4,000,000 cars a year, at best. In the postwar it should make 6,000,000 cars. Cost of reconversion back to making 4,000,000 cars is therefore a true cost of the war. But the auto industry will not go back to making 4,000,000 cars. It will reconvert to making 6,000,000 cars.

"Converting Forward" Costs

Or a manufacturer made steam locomotives, or AM radios. He may go back to making either, but may instead go to making Diesel engines or to FM radios. The cost of converting "back" is a true war cost—but not the cost of converting "forward" to something new and better and more expensive in tools and plant.

That is a capital cost.

If Congress undertakes to meet that cost also, it will be subsidizing postwar business. It will also be meeting postwar capital investment requirements which should properly be met in the investment market and through investment bankers. It will also be doing something that American industry ought to do out of its war-time earnings withheld from stockholders—the now traditional chief source of new investment funds. And will also be favoring firms which made a killing during the war, against infant industries and firms which have the temerity to rear their heads and try to start up business in the postwar era.

To deal with these complex problems the U. S. Treasury has made extended studies and come to complicated conclusions. Months ago Mr. Morgenthau was hit by warnings that certain firms like the airplane companies would come out of the war solvent in theory but bankrupt in fact. He went up to Buffalo with his cohorts and looked over the books of Bell Aircraft, and was convinced, apparently, that a mere zephyr would blow this praiseworthy enterprise across the street into the sheriff's office. Hence the Treasury studies.

Sees Congress Hit or Miss

It seems to be the Treasury's contention that Congress' postwar plan of protecting corporations against the postwar freeze is far too hit-or-miss. The Treasury would prefer to see business allowed to set up certain particular and specific reserves (before taxes) against certain particular and specific postwar costs which are properly chargeable back against the war-time period.

But here the facts begin to fade and the hypotheses begin to whirl. A war-time reserve against postwar dismissal compensation costs (which certainly are a cost attributable back to the war) is easy to calculate (provided that rules are built around it so that dismissal compensation will be more or less uniform among companies and industries). And it might be fairly easy—in some cases—to calculate the postwar costs of reconversion to what the corporation was making before the war—if the corporation should go back to its 1939 product at the 1939 rate with the 1939 machine-tools.

But, to use the words of the Treasury itself, "no sound standards appear available for the determination of deferred maintenance." And there are a host of other things, for which costs will certainly have to be incurred after the war, and which will certainly be attributable to the war, of whose scope no one now has the vaguest idea.

Beyond this lies the whole field of costs of shifting from war production to the production of new and novel postwar products on new and novel machines at new and novel rates of production for a public which will be satisfied with nothing less than the new and the novel.

(To be continued.)

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Miscellaneous Income

The Federal individual income tax return 1040 is designed to show, by separate entries, the various kinds of income most commonly found. However, income from miscellaneous sources, including the net profit (or loss) from partnerships, fiduciary income, and other income is shown in item 9 of the return.

Where an individual is engaged in business or profession in partnership with others, a partnership return (Form 1065) must be filed for the partnership. This return is filed for information purposes only, as partnerships are not subject to income tax as such, but the amount of net income (or loss) from the partnership is reported in the returns of the individual members of the partnership according to their shares. This net income (or loss) is shown in item 9, and an explanation, with reference to the partnership, must be shown in Schedule C(3) on page 2 of the return.

In the case of trust funds set up for beneficiaries, an income tax return (Form 1041) is required to be filed by the trustee or fiduciary; the distributable portion of income is, however, nontaxable to the fiduciary, but must be reported in the individual income tax return of the beneficiary or beneficiaries, together with an explanation [in Schedule C(3)] of the source. Such beneficial income received under a trust would be shown in item 9 of the return.

Other income to be reported in item 9 might arise from incidental transactions, apart from the taxpayer's regular business or profession; but gains or losses from the sales of securities would be reported in item 6 (unless the taxpayer is a security dealer, in which case the results of the business are reported in item 8).

In item 9 also would be included any income from gambling or other like winnings. Winnings from gambling, whatever the source or character, must, of course, be reported by the taxpayer; he is allowed, however, to deduct any gambling losses incurred during the year up to an amount equal to the winnings. A net loss from gambling is not an allowable deduction.

'Gas' Stocks Rise In Jan. 29 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Gasoline supplies increased and stocks of light and heavy fuel oils decreased in the United States during the week of Jan. 29, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gasoline stocks were up 1,322,000 barrels to 81,085,000, compared with 79,763,000 the previous week and 88,169,000 a year ago. Production was estimated at 13,427,000 barrels for the week, against 12,945,000 a week ago.

Light fuel oil supplies were 1,030,000 barrels lower at 37,266,000, while stocks of heavy fuel oil decreased 574,000 to 52,857,000 barrels.

Production of the former was estimated at 4,054,000 compared with 4,334,000 barrels last week and 3,696,000 a year ago. Output of the latter was 8,889,000, compared with 9,041,000 a week ago and 7,426,000 barrels at this time last year.

Northwestern Mutual Life Business at Record High

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reported that business in force in 1943 reached an all-time high of $4,257,440,292 of insurance, a net gain of 3.2 per cent. There were 1,132,862 policies outstanding.

The 86th annual statement reported assets of $1,637,443,394, including $309,373,800 in Government bonds. Total income for the year was $249,087,830. Disbursements were $155,822,598, including $101,029,642 in payments to policyholders and beneficiaries.

B. M. Anderson Asks Return To Gold Standard

NEW YORK (AP)—Benjamin M. Anderson, former economist for the Chase National Bank, criticized the Keynes (British) and Morgenthau-White (U. S.) postwar monetary plans as requiring "a world state" with international control over trade between nations.

Mr. Anderson, now professor of economics at the University of California, told the New York State Chamber of Commerce that instead of these plans:

"I want to see a real gold standard world again. . . . I don't want international monetary co-operation in ordinary times. It prolongs unsound tendencies, as in 1924-29, and then it breaks down in crises, as in 1931."

Urging a free market in gold, the former adviser to the world's largest commercial bank commented:

"I have been too close to the centers of wisdom and power in governments and central banks to have any belief at all in the adequacy of their wisdom to do more than routine things. The more I see of governmental economic policy, the more I trust the automatic forces of free markets."

The plans offered by John Maynard Keynes, British economist, and by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and his adviser, Harry White, Mr. Anderson asserted, "both propose a great deal of coercion" and, he asked: "Who shall coerce the coercers?"

The British and U. S. plans, as outlined early last spring, were intended to facilitate postwar trade. The British plan suggested a "clearing union" which would facilitate and control fund transfers between nations. The U. S. scheme advocated a "united and associated nations stabilization fund" intended to keep a member nation's exports and imports in balance.

Paper Mills' Need Of New Machinery Reported to WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacturers of machinery for pulp and paper mills have notified the War Production Board that the mills must have new machinery if they are to meet the wartime demand for paper and paper board.

The industry advisory committee has reported to the board that the increased use of waste paper and the manufacture of lighter-weight paper have combined to complicate paper-making practices, making new or changed equipment necessary in many cases.

A subcommittee of the industry group, recently appointed to study the mills' equipment problem, reported that most machinery producers were "not too busy" with war work to make the needed equipment.

Allen Hyer, WPB presiding officer of the committee, said in disclosing the committee's proposals that the board is opposed to the release of metals for such purposes "until certain phases of the war in Europe have been successfully concluded."

War Bond 'Ad' Bill Study Revived

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has revived study yesterday of legislation providing that the Government pay between $15,000,000 and $30,000,000 for newspaper advertising in connection with the sale of war bonds.

The Senate passed a bill providing $15,000,000 last Nov. 12, but when it reached the House it was tabled in the Ways and Means Committee, 11 to 10.

Representative Mills (D) of Arkansas, committee member, introduced a new bill Thursday along the lines of the Senate measure, to clear the way for the body to consider the legislation again. The committee may take another vote today.

Buick to Produce 'Wasp' Cargo Plane

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation announced it is tooling to manufacture a new cargo plane of the Pratt & Whitney twin row Wasp type.

The engine is comparable in most parts with the Pratt & Whitney engine now being mass produced by Buick for the Liberator bomber program. Harlow H. Curtice, general manager, said the new engine will be produced in the company's Flint and Melrose Park, Ill., plants.

Mass. Independent Retail Store Sales Rise in '43

By the Associated Press

Independent retail store sales in Massachusetts increased 7 per cent in 1943 over 1942 the Bureau of Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce reported.

The bureau said that sales in December, 1943, were 3 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1942, and that they rose 23 per cent from November to December, 1943.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures declined to 23 in the week ended Jan. 20, compared with 39 in the previous week and 114 in the corresponding week of 1943, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	4¾
American Barge Line Co	9½	10⅝
American Hardware Co	28	30
American Manufacturing	38¾	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	86½	
American Wringer Co	9	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	34⅝	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¼	...
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	48
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¼	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅞	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	...
Bendix Home Appliance	6¼	7⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14½	15¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71½	...
Bird & Son, Inc., 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	17⅝	19¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34⅝	37½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32½	35
Campbell A & Co, Inc	6¾	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	34¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31¾	34
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	66	69
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	7½	8½
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20½
Ezolon Co	7	8⅝
Family Finance Inc	10½	11⅛
Family Finance pf A	23½	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	31¾	34
General Fire Extinguisher	15½	17
General Machinery	21½	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	8¾
Goodall Worsted Company	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30⅜
Great Northern Paper Co	30¾	32¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54½	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 av pf	14½	...
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9½	10⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24¾	25½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¾	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅞	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	28½
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	32¾
International Machine Tool	9¼	10½
Keith George E Co	60	...
Kendall Company	8⅞	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	35	37
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores pf	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	45¾	48¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	80¼	83⅝
Merck & Co	41¾	45
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	108¾	112¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	44	47¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65¾	70¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	30½	33¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34¼	37½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	71¾	73¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	30½
National Chemical & Mfg	4½	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	84¾	88¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42½	45¾
Nicholson File Company	35¼	37¾
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	8¾	10
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42¼
Parker Appliance	12½	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor W&W	64	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5pf	85	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¼	30½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¼	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47¾	...
Sanford Mills	36¼	39¼
Submarine Signal Co	26¼	28¾
Tampax Inc	4¾	5⅝
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3½
United Elastic Corp	15½	17
US Envelope Company	59¾	64½
US Envelope Co 7pf	115½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6pf	49¾	53¾
Waltham Watch Co 7pf	99½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24	26½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	10¼	11⅝
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	47¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅝	13⅞

* Ex-dividend
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	101¾	105¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90¾	94¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	111¾	115¾
General Water G & E $2&3 pf	44¾	47¼
Jamaica Water Supply	30¼	32½
Jamaica Wat Supply 5 pf A	104¼	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	103¼	106¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	102¾	106¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅞	...
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29	31¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	68¾	71¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	74¾	77¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112	116
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¼	106¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99	102½
Public Service Ind	17½	19
Public Service Ind 5 pf	102¼	105¾
Public Service Colo	24¾	26¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¾	111¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¾	109¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅝	13⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅝	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115½	...
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅝	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	33	...
Brockton Gas Light	7¾	8⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Ser	15¼	16¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106	...
Conn Light & Power	40½	43
Eastern Utilities Asso	24⅜	26⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	22¾	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	77¼	81¼
Hartford Electric Light	48½	51½
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14½	16½
Holyoke Water Power	16⅝	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	...
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	77¾	81¾
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32	34½
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	24⅞	26⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	55¼	57¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	100	104
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	93¼	95¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	33½	35¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	32⅝	34⅝
Newport Electric	21½	...
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108¾	113¾
R I Pub Serv pf	32½	35
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	19⅝	21¼
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	21⅜	22⅝
Bank of New York (14)	398	408
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48	50¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88	93
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	96	99½
Chase National (1.40)	36	38
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47	49¼
Commercial new (1.60)	44½	47
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	18¼	19⅝
Corn Exchange Bnk & Tr (2.40)	46¾	49¼
Empire Trust (3)	72½	76½
First National New York (80)	1495	1535
Guaranty Trust (12)	304	312
Irving Trust (.60)	14¾	15¾
Kings County (90)	1400	...
Lawyers Trust (1)	35¼	38¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47¼	49¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50¾	52¾
National City (1)	33⅝	35¾
New York Trust (3½)	88¼	92¼
Public (1½)	34¾	37¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	5⅞	6⅝
United States (60a)	1360	...

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	...
First National (2)	46¾	49¼
Merchants National (12)	305	325
†New England Trust (30)	1400	...
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	...
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	260	...
United States Trust (.50)	9¼	10⅛
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	54½	61½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¾	55¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (2a)	71¼	75
American Alliance (1a)	22	24

Tony's Speed at War Plant Dramatizes 'Slowdown' Issue

Continued from Page 1

for war production, while those opposed to piecework systems in general say it shows the undesirability of all piecework or incentive systems. Union Labor has traditionally opposed piece work or incentive rates and has favored hourly pay. Its opposition is said to stem from workers' fears that as their earnings increase rates will be cut, so that the net result is harder work for the same money.

But most of the trouble with incentive plans at the present time, explains Dr. Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the War Labor Board's regional office in Detroit, is with those adopted at the start of the war production period. Management did not then have experience in war production, and did not know what workers could produce per hour with the sustained volume of repetitious work available when government is the only customer. It did not anticipate, either, the radical improvements in machinery that the war effort was to bring forth.

The result, Dr. Witte said, was in many cases "run-away incentive earnings" which have acted as "incentive in reverse" because they led employees to feel they didn't have to work very hard to get a satisfactory income. Later incentive pay systems, more carefully timed by employers and checked by the Government, have presented no such problem, said Dr. Witte.

The Norge Machine Products Division here is struggling with one of the early plans. O. H. Shenstone, plant manager, said his Company had timed operations hastily, had set prices for operations much too high, and then was caught with the Economic Stabilization Act. When the Company brought up the matter of rate cuts at the panel hearing in January, Union officials refused to take part in the discussion and walked out.

Another reason offered by the Company for rate revision is its improvements in machines since the war. In a recent 12-month period, Mr. Shenstone said, the Company spent $600,000 to improve toolage, and according to its engineers should have reduced labor cost 30 per cent. The actual reduction in cost was 6½ per cent. Mr. Shenstone's conclusion, as presented to the panel, is that to avoid showing up excessive rates the workers reduced their output to about two thirds of what they were capable.

Norge management is convinced that workers have definitely limited their production in order to keep their present pay and the present number of jobs, which the Company claims could be reduced. It presented charts at the panel hearing to prove this point. These charts show the curves of average hourly piece work earnings of individual workers. Leslie N. DeVette, manager of industrial relations for the Company, explains that it is normal for human beings to have wide variations in their production if they are "letting themselves go" in full production. Mr. Jankowsky, according to the curve, showed such wide variations, producing far more some days than others. But other workers maintained a relatively steady line on the graph which indicates, to the Company, that they were never allowing themselves to work at their maximum power.

Critical Labor Area

Heads of production at the Norge plant insist that if they could reduce piece work rates production per man would go up. They say that if they could do this, they could release workers to other industries.

The fact is that Muskegon needs more workers to get out its war contracts, and some of its production is invasion equipment. It has been declared a No. 1 critical manpower area and has had its workers "frozen," a radical measure said to be imposed so far in no other inland area. Even the Muskegon Chamber of Commerce has sent out a plea for no more industrial expansion, declaring that the City has reached its limit.

Management, too, is under scrutiny on account of the labor shortage. In some plants, it is charged by members of the employer group themselves, labor is being hoarded. This, they say, may be due to a variety of causes. Some large employers, it is said, fear to let any workers go when not needed because they expect new, larger contracts, and even peak periods of production under existing contracts when they will have to employ these skilled workers. There are charges also that employers with cost-plus contracts are actually tempted to hire more men than they need. But whatever the cause, it appears that an excess of employees also encourages slowdowns so as to stretch out the available work. This issue has not, however, come up in the Norge case.

But one thing is sure. The outsider who walks into a war plant and sees men loafing is bound to be indignant. That's why, to the outside world, Anton Jankowsky, who keeps on working his hardest, is something of a home front hero to the newspaper reading public at the moment.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.29	3.60
Amerex Holding	22.375	24.25
American Business Shares	3.31	3.63
Axe Houghton Fund	13.34	14.24
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.04	104.21
Boston Fund	16.42	17.66
Broad Street Investing	26.68	28.84
Bullock Fund	14.56	15.96
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.45
Century Shares Trust	27.26	29.31
Chemical Fund	9.41	10.18
Christiana Securities Co	2270.00	2395.00
Commodity Corp	9.29	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.75	39.75
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.27
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.45	21.96
Equitable Invest Corp	28.66	30.82
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.25	35.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.77	19.14
Fund Investors Inc	21.05	23.07
General Capital	31.38	33.72
General Investors Trust	5.16	5.56
Group Security Ins		
Fully Admin Shares	6.74	7.41
RRailroad Shares	3.45	3.81
Steel Shares	4.05	4.47
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 28.93	S-1	25.81
B-2 .... 30.10	S-2	13.38
B-3 .... 20.51	S-3	10.17
B-4 .... 10.60	S-4	4.49
K-1 .... 17.48	K-2	19.32
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.30	....
†Loomis Sayles Snd Fd	38.60	....
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80
Mass Invest Tr	20.38	21.91
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.98	10.73
Mutual Invest	10.35	11.31
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.34
New England Fund	11.99	12.92
Old Colony Tr Assoc	30.125	32.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	13.31	14.31
Quarterly Income Shares	6.15	6.65
Railway & Light Sec	13.00	14.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.22	3.54
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.13	90.93
Selected Amer Shares	13.53	14.61
State Street Invest	78.90	84.79
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.91	17.49
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.59	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.55	....
Diversified Tr C	3.50	....
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.56	5.30
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.975	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.01	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.61	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.51	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.18	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.29	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.90	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	23.00	25.00

*Ex-dividend. ?Sales prices as of 1 p. m.
‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.71⅛	1.70⅞	1.70⅝	1.70⅝	1.70⅝
Minneapolis	1.61⅞	1.60⅞	1.61	1.61⅛	1.61⅛
Kansas City	1.61¾	1.61⅜	1.61½	1.61½	1.61½
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.68½	1.67¾	1.67¾	1.68⅛	
Minneapolis	1.59⅛	1.58⅞	1.59⅛	1.59⅛	
Kansas City	1.60¼	1.59⅜	1.59⅜	1.60	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.67⅜	1.66¾	1.66¾	1.67⅛	
Minneapolis	1.59	1.58⅛	1.58¼	1.58	
Kansas City	1.59⅜	1.59¼	1.59¼	1.59¼	
May Oats					
Chicago	.80¾	.80	.80½	.80½	
Minneapolis	....	....	.79	.79	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.30⅛	1.30¾	1.29⅛	1.29⅜	1.30⅛
July	1.29¼	1.29½	1.28¼	1.28⅝	1.29½
Sept.	1.27⅞	1.28⅜	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.27⅞
Dec.	1.28¼	1.28⅝	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.28¼
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.22¼	1.22½	1.21⅞

'Pics Facing Rover Outfit At the Arena

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another full measure of hockey is on tap for Boston fans this week end, with the Olympics starting things off against New York Rovers at the Arena tonight. Bruins take over against New York Rangers at the Garden tomorrow night, and the Olympics return to action Sunday afternoon at the Garden against Brooklyn Crescents.

Sunday afternoon's festivities, incidentally, will include the presentation of two cups to the Olympics, who have made practically a runaway of the Eastern League race so far. First trophy will be the Hershey Cup, emblematic of supremacy over the first third of the league schedule, and second will be the Boardwalk Cup for the second third of the season.

Outside of two losses, one to Rovers in December and one to Philadelphia Falcons this week, the 'Pics have taken just about everything the league has to offer. They started off the season with nine straight victories before their defeat by Rovers. Then they established a circuit record by running up 17 consecutive wins before Falcons took their measure. Their over-all record is 26 victories in 28 starts, which is the best the league has seen in its 10 years of operations. Moreover, the 'Pics boast the leading scorer of the league in rightwinger Tommy Brennan.

Brennan Returns

Brennan, under suspension for his entanglement with Referee Bill Cleary last Sunday, returns to action tonight to ease Coach Hago Harrington's burden somewhat. Because of the Bruins' game tomorrow night, the 'Pics will be without the services of Russ Kopak, Alan Rittinger, and Clarence Schmidt, and in addition Gordie Staseson is out because of illness and Joe Schmidt cannot play because of a knee injury.

Harrington will have the necessary 13 men, however, inasmuch as this is a home game and Ty Anderson, Gerry Desrosiers, and Bob Jeremiah will be able to play. Taking Staseson's place as first-string center will be Vernon Jones, with George Kelly and Brennan on the wings. Desrosiers will be the pivotman on the second line, with newcomer Gerry Junkins and Jeremiah on the flanks, while Al Carvelli, Andy Mader, and Fernie Flamon will form the third wave. Anderson, Guy Labrie, and Allan Stanley will be on defense, with Maurice Courteau in goal.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bruins went through another short workout at the Arena this noon . . . They are anxious to stop their losing streak of seven games and plan to make the Rangers the goat . . . Harrington says the Olympics outplayed Philadelphia Wednesday, but just couldn't get the puck in the net . . . Bruins have had the same experience once or twice lately.

* * *

The Detroit Red Wings continue to set records . . . They came up with six for the book when they trounced Rangers 15-0 on Jan. 23 . . . Last night they added a few more when they mauled New York 15-2 . . . Syd Howe scored six goals to top the mark of five held jointly by nine N. H. L. stars, including Charlie Conacher, Babe Dye, Punch Broadbent, Howie Morenz, Pit Lepine, Red Green, Ray Getliffe, Harry Hyland, and Joe Malone . . . Don (Count) Grosso, with seven points on one goal and six assists, tied Doug Bentley's and Carl Liscombe's record for points in one game, and his six assists equaled the mark hung up last winter by Elmer Lach . . . Wings now have lost only one of their last 11 games.

Texas Relays

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Texas relays will be held April 1 Clyde Littlefield, coach of the University of Texas track team and director of the meet, said yesterday.

In Latest Uniform

United States Army Signal Corps

Corp. Frank R. 'Junie' Stubbs

As a hockey player at Harvard and then with the amateur Boston Olympics, Junie Stubbs of Melrose, Mass., had a chance to wear many uniforms. Here he is in another kind, however, as he continues his soldiering in the United States Army at Camp Rucker, Ala.

Junie Stubbs Now an Army Corporal at Camp Rucker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP RUCKER, Ala.—Did the Colonel have any nationally known athletes in his battalion your reporter ventured, hoping for a good sports story?

"We have a corporal who was an All-American hockey player. Played on the American Olympic team of '36 that defeated Germany 1-0 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, near Munich, and shook hands with Hitler when Der Führer asked to meet the winners in their dressing rooms," was the ready reply of Lieut. Col. J. H. Batte, commander of the 87th Chemical Battalion in training here.

"His name is Stubbs, and he is from Boston," the Colonel continued. "We also have a boy named Weatherby, who played third base for the Athletics for a time."

Looks Back

Corp. Frank R. Stubbs, Jr., whom everyone calls Junie, alternated between right-wing and defense on the Boston Olympics until three years ago. Rifle slung over his shoulder, collar open, shoes covered with dust, ruddy of face with a smile that was catching, he looked every inch a soldier ready for anything. He was just finishing up a 24-hour stretch as Corporal-of-the-Guard.

The former Olympic great from Melrose, Mass., spoke in a pleasing New England accent of the years spent on the ice playing the game he likes best of all. The talk drifted back to the season of '33-34 when Walter A. Brown took a picked squad known as the Massachusetts Rangers to Europe on the S. S. Manhattan on a barnstorming tour of the Continent. Stubbs recalled the horror they experienced upon arriving in Vienna in February of '34, on the night 1,500 were mowed down there by machine-gun fire in one of the first purges that led up to World War II.

Hans Weinberg, Vienna promoter, had to cancel the scheduled match. But the Rangers played many contests in other European cities, making a name for themselves everywhere they performed.

The conversation shifted to the Olympics of '36. Stubbs told of meeting Hitler and many lesser German notables. He recalled that the Americans were the only ones who failed to give the Nazi salute when the band played the German National Anthem; how the band stopped playing and everyone looked at them while they stood rigidly at attention facing the flag, but still not saluting; how Hitler signaled the band to continue. In a snowstorm that day they defeated Germany's best 1-0.

Beat Champs

In succeeding games they triumphed over Austria and Switzerland, but bowed to Italy (which still embarrasses Stubbs), Canada, and England. England won the Olympics, but Stubbs takes great pride in the fact that a month later they won a 4-3 decision from the champs back in England.

"Lieut. Frank Duggan, who played with the Detroit Red Wings, is in our battalion," Stubbs said by way of changing the conversation from himself.

Colonel Batte searched out Duggan. Hale, hearty and cocky, as a fighting man should be, Duggan won his gold bars recently after spending a year in Northern Ireland with the AEF.

Weatherby, listed in the Army as Staff Sergeant John D. Weatherby, recalled his first full season in '41 and two months in '40 with Connie Mack's Athletics as the happiest of his brief career. He volunteered two years ago as a youngster of 23. He hopes to go back when the war is over and land a regular job at the hot corner with the A's.

Did he find the Army tougher than big-league ball? "It sure is tougher," was the unhesitating reply.

Weatherby played with Les Burge and 'Bama Rowell at Camp Sibert, Ala., last season. Their team won the state championship.

Eldon R. Lindsey

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Judge Landis issues new option rule, directed against farm system dealings.

Five Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham wins Wanamaker Mile for fifth time in 4:13; Greg Rice beats Don Lash in two-mile event.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—In spite of Commissioner Landis's "Stay Out of Washington" order, baseball men would like to get an official ruling that would permit players to leave defense jobs without becoming subject to the draft . . . It would help the game's manpower situation a lot to have a few of those fellows to mingle with the 4-F's . . . Pro football, you recall, asked the question last fall and received word that the players' real business was football so they didn't have to be "unfrozen" . . . Harry Mendel recalls a six-day bike race which Georgetti and McNamara won by five laps and which drew a $340,000 gate . . . That, Harry claims, is more than Sonja Henie draws in a week . . . As Will Rogers said of bathtubs, there isn't a golf course in Russia.

* * *

The International League will consider adopting Warren Giles' plan of having the decisions on all doubtful baseball plays announced over the loudspeakers . . . Bernie Golding, former N. Y. U. freshman quarter-miler who was wounded in New Guinea, is back in college and is trying for a place on the relay team . . . Southwestern grid experts are plugging Norvell (Red) Smith, New Mexico halfback, for a National Football League job and promise he'll be a sensation by the end of his first season . . . If he's 4-F he's in . . . Did you know that the original purpose of the basketball backboard wasn't to provide bank shots or rebounds but to keep spectators on the balcony from knocking the ball away from the basket? . . . That was before they had players who could reach up and do the same thing.

* * *

The Cherry Point, N. C., Marines, planning a strong entry in the southern indoor track meet at Chapel Hill next week, can call on such athletes as Maj. George Mackey, California; Milers Lieut. Henry Hart, Temple, and Private Fletcher Gibson, S. M. U.; Lieut. Percy Ashby, North Carolina; Sergeant John Montgomery, Rice, and Private First Class Lafayette King, Georgia hurdler and end on the Rose Bowl team . . . Capt. Clark Swisher, appropriately named coach of the 20th Armored Division basketball team at Camp Campbell, Ky., can start a full team of southpaws. Joe Niland from Canisius, Dave Wiley from Georgetown, and Bill Rasmussen from Nebraska Wesleyan are regulars. Portside replacements are Ken Johnson and Max Katz.

Royals on March 15

MONTREAL, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Montreal Royals of the International League will report for spring training at Bear Mountain, N. Y., March 15.

Around The Town In Sports

New West Coast Star

Boston Garden track fans will be introduced to a new west coast star a week from tomorrow night in the annual B. A. A. meet. Johnny Fulton of Stanford University, who holds the world outdoor records for both 600 meters and 660 yards, starts in the Hollis 600. He established new marks in these freak distances at Los Angeles last May, doing 1:18.9. Bob Ufer is also a certain starter in the Hollis special and more names will be added after the B. A. A. meet manager attends the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening.

* * *

An injured elbow blocks Fulton's donning of an Army uniform. He is a junior at Stanford, but is out of school for a semester, probably so that he can tour the indoor boards. He ran third last year in both the national collegiate and the A. A. U. quartermile runs, and topped all west coast 440 men in the Pacific A. A. U. championships.

* * *

Morning papers carried the news that Eddie Dugger, popular Tufts star of other years, had entered the 45-yard high hurdles on the Unicorn card. At present a government engineer stationed at Okron, Ohio, Eddie won 10 collegiate titles while wearing a Jumbo uniform. Among other rivals, he will meet Ted Sparrow, present Tufts ace, a week from tomorrow evening. Dugger makes his first start of the winter at the Millrose Games tomorrow.

* * *

Baseball writers and critics everywhere, as well as fellow magnates, are taking verbal shots at Alva Bradley for voicing a pessimistic view on the game's immediate future. Branch Rickey, Ed Barrow, Bob Quinn, Eddie Collins—all rushed to the rescue and branded the Cleveland president's statement as hasty and uncalled for. Bob Quinn points out that, in a pinch, a big league club could hobble along with 15 or 16 men and still give the fans a nine inning ball game.

* * *

Developments of meetings to be held during the next five days in New York will be interesting. Postwar ball will be a popular subject for both major and minor officials. It is hoped that, among other things, the magnates will act on the recent plea of ball players that their time in an Uncle Sam's uniform be counted as active years in baseball. Players point out that it is the goal of all big leaguers to be 10-year men, but that under present conditions, chances of reaching that goal may be remote for many of them.

* * *

The 10-year man has certain privileges. For example, if no longer wanted by his parent outfit, he has the opportunity to shop around for another job in the majors before being released to the minors. Sometimes a player, of no further use to one club, can earn himself a fat bonus by signing elsewhere in the majors.

* * *

The powerful Rhode Island State basketball team, which has won 11 of 15 games and has in Ernie Calverly of Pawtucket one of the highest scorers in the country, makes its only Greater Boston appearance against Northeastern at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening. The game starts at 6:30 to enable the Rams to return to Kingston before midnight.

Leo Faetz Still Petersen Match Bowling Leader

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Leo Faetz's 1,622 score in the Petersen bowling classic is beginning to take on the shape of a $5,100 mark—which represents the winner's share in the $32,000 tenpin tournew.

There's some 300 more bowlers to take a crack at the apparently tough target Faetz posted in his eight games last Tuesday, but they will have to show more ability than other keglers who have failed to come close to his total.

After yesterday's firing, Faetz remained safely entrenched at the top spot and Bill Flesch, his Chicago league teammate, also retained his runner-up berth, which he gained by his 1,611.

They are the only two bowlers who have averaged better than 200 for the eight games, although the occupants of third, fourth and fifth place came within a whisker of breaking the 1,600 figure. In third place was Therman Gibson of Detroit with 1,599, while H. O. Hegna of Milwaukee took over the fourth spot yesterday with a 1,598, shoving Tony Gardine of Chicago and his 1,597 into fifth.

There was one other change among the 10 leaders after yesterday's firing. Al Sharkey of Chicago moved into the select group by posting a 1,581, good for a sixth place tie with Joe Norris of Detroit. George Melnick of Chicago retained fifth place on his 1,585.

Only 10 of yesterday's shooters registered scores in the 1,500's. The best single game was turned in by Archie Janowski of Detroit who shot a 268, which tied high game for the classic. Harry Wheeler of Indianapolis earlier posted a similar score. Janowski's big effort failed to put him high in the rankings, however, his total being 1,533.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 3

Buffalo 3, Providence 1.

A single touchdown, or less, has decided every Sugar Bowl game played since 1935.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

THEY *landed OUR forces in the Solomons! . . . brought material to Sicily! . . . harbored at Kiska and Mundal . . . are part of the "greatest armada in the world." What are THEY?*

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YOU will be paid while YOU learn the practicability of a trade that may help to solve household electrical gadget trouble later—married or not. Bring YOUR birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security, Selective Service Cards, and statement of availability from local U. S. Employment office. Direct train connection from South Station to Quincy meeting trolleys, going direct to Yard every 7 minutes.

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MIDDLE-AGED woman, preferably Christian Scientist, as companion for elderly lady and to assist in management and care of home; location: Westerly, R. I. Write JOHN F. NYE, R. D. 2, East Greenwich, R. I., or telephone Wickford, R. I., 130-J-4 after 6 p. m.

NURSE, baby 14 months, older girls school age; beautiful suburban home; good salary; state experience, age, religion. Write Box S-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Light housekeeping, care 2-yr.-old child; sleep in; $80.00 monthly; good home; reference; Protestant. RICHARD, c/o Fair Store, 65 Church St., New Brunswick, N. J.

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Kitchen Maid — to Live In
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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620.

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FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice. Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620.

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SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
472 Boylston St., Boston KEN. 1750

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ON SALE NOW AT MYRTLE B. LIPP'S
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Usual line of lingerie on hand.

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BROOKLINE

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Eleanor M. Yeager, Proprietor
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
867 Harvard Street ASP. 5000
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

FEB. 14 VALENTINE DAY
Our Line of HALLMARK VALENTINES is the most complete
Tel. Lex. 1499-J
LA FRANCE CO.
32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. Tro. 7538
Fountain Pens—Typewriters
Stationery—Repairs

CONCORD

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleaning
Suits $1 and up— Dresses $1 and up

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

4TH WAR LOAN
Have you done your part in the 4th War Loan?
The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil New England Coke
Phone Ded. 0051—0052

EAST DEDHAM GARAGE, Inc.
Sales Ford and Service Repairs
Used Cars Bought and Sold
86 High Street Ded. 0158

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108

Geishecker's
CLOTHES for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
ALSO SMART ACCESSORIES
570 High Street Dedham 0819

FITCHBURG

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
LET'S GET IT OVER!
W. G. PAYSON CO.
Men's Clothiers and Furnishers
274 Main Street
4TH WAR LOAN
Service Electric Supply Co., Inc.
Gift Department
23 Newton Place Tel. 2548
Let's All Back the Attack!
Royal Doulton Figurines from England
Diamonds RICE & CO. *Watches*
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

F. A. Lane Company
Plenty of Fine Warm Overcoats and other good Wool Garments for Winter protection. Very reasonable prices. Better be prepared.
530 MAIN STREET

Show that you care...display your 4th War Loan Sticker
MODEL FUR SHOP
520 Main Street Tel. 3266

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Semi-Annually
Jan. 1st and July 1st
745 MAIN STREET
FITCHBURG, MASS.
4TH WAR LOAN
LESURE THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848
LET'S GET IT OVER!
Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2320

Massachusetts

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street
TEL. 3970

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts
The Department Store
1885 COMPANY 1943

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
313 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

OUR STOREWIDE AFTER STOCKTAKING CLEARANCE
Now in Progress
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

4TH WAR LOAN *Let's All Back the Attack*
New York Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

4TH WAR LOAN
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
13-21 Middlesex Street
TEL. 44

HINGHAM

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
BUY 4TH WAR LOAN BONDS
E. A. ERICKSON
38 North Street Hingham

NEW SHARES
are now on sale
Fully insured
Under Massachusetts Laws
The Hingham Co-Operative Bank
50 Years of Service
37 Main Street — Hingham 0780

Remember Mothers, Wives and Sweethearts
Valentine's Day, Monday, Feb. 14
LOVELL *the Florist*
17 Main St., Hingham 0335

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064
Valentine Candies
Kemp's Nuts
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Massachusetts Ave.
Tel. Lex. 1409-J
VALENTINES
for All Ages
Priced from 1c to $5.00

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 2000

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841
Brick Ice Cream available for Special Occasions
70c Quart
Combination of Chocolate and Coffee with Orange Sherbet, or Plain Vanilla

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food *By Expert Chefs*
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE
FOR A SNACK, LUNCH OR MEAL

Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
Opposite The Christian Science Pub. Society
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
OTHER LOCATIONS THRUOUT BOSTON

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

Calling All Shoppers
to a secluded eating place in a famous Boston "alley." No. 1 Winter Place, up one flight, is a quaint restaurant where all food is prepared on the premises, "home cooked."
11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
EICHEL'S *bill of fare*
IN WINTER PLACE

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
Interesting View, Good Food
12 to 2:30, 5 to 7:30 LAF. 8313
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

MALDEN, MASS.
The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

alvin's INC.
30 WALTHAM STREET
Ready for Spring
Lovely Assortment of
HATS
NEW DRESSES
NEW COATS
NEW SUITS
Mostly One of a Kind
Priced Moderately

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2564. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY

4TH WAR LOAN *Let's All Back the Attack!*

Morse & Beals
FLORIST
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

If it's New—it's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

DUPONT DUCO
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
162 Market Street

New Pastel Floral Design CHENILLE SPREADS
Closely tufted baby chenille on heavy quality cotton. Attractive pastel floral designs on white grounds. Colors: dusty rose, blue and green.
$8.98
Fine for Wedding Gifts
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1944
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

J. Musinsky & Sons
X-RAY SHOE FITTING SERVICE
We carry a complete line of Enna Jetticks and Irving Drew Arch Rest Shoes
292 BROAD STREET

The Parisian
DRY CLEANING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
88-92 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7704. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LADIES' TAILOR
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
MADE TO ORDER
Alterations on "ready-made" clothes given special attention. *Ask for Mrs. Dudgeon*
THOS. DUDGEON
Successor to H. Broos, Furrier Since 1895
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0208

Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Mal. 0245

Buy MORE War Bonds with the Money You Save in Our Annual
JANUARY CLEARANCE
J. N. Joslin Co.
MALDEN'S BIG STORE

HIGGINS

Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
39 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4266-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily except Sunday and holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
480 Main Street, Melrose

Money Available for Mortgage Loans
MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK
638 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2500

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel Mel 4047

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

Clements
THE STORE of CHEERFUL SERVICE

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office Home
40 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 3060 — Ætna — Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 179
"Building a Business on Service"

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham. Needham Hts. 0081 - Tel. - 0080
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk; Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

WING'S
790 Purchase Street
The Tween Shop
invites you now to look over the spanking new Spring Arrivals in cotton and better dresses.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Valentines
Party Favors and Decorations
HUTCHINSON'S
177 UNION ST.

LA FRANCE
Registered Jeweler
763 PURCHASE STREET
Gifts for Your Valentine

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Distinctive Clothes
for Women and Misses
ADVANCE
SPRING FASHIONS

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Perry's
THE FLORIST
19 SPRING ST., Just West of Y. W. C. A.
Potted Plants and Flowers for Your Valentine Gifts

4TH WAR LOAN
BUSH & CO.
Inc.
512 Pleasant Street
Cleaners and Dyers
Let's All Back The Attack!

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 0626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

War Conditions
Won't let you build,
But you can—
Insulate Your Home
Storm Sash Your Windows
Paint All You Want
Put On a New Roof
and Keep Your Home in Good Repair
We have the materials you need
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. Big. 7007

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND!
LET'S GET IT OVER!
★
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
The Place for My Savings

If it's anything in hardware, we have it, if anybody has it.
Moore and Moore, Inc.
361 Center Street Big. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the centre of Newton Centre
MISS AND MRS.
Smart wearing apparel
"Where friends and fashions meet"
843 Beacon St. Phone Las. 7400

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9890 Las. 9025 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
890 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1171 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

★ Star Market Co. ★
4TH WAR LOAN
4 Convenient Neighborhood Stores
Highest Quality Foods
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
583 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2826
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

EASTMAN FLOWER SHOPS
346 WALNUT STREET BIG. 0781
Choice Flowers for Valentine's Day
Flowering Plants—Corsages

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
Service
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

NEWTON—Auburndale

PITTSBURGH Paint Products
LE BARON HARDWARE
Household Goods
460 LEXINGTON STREET LAS. 1036

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton Mass

PITTSFIELD

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9713. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
'America's Smartest Walking Shoes'
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

DUSTPROOFED
blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
28 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0830

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra 3000

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. M. JOHNSON
6 Haven St., Reading Tel. Res. 1141
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog-Cat-Bird and Fish Foods
Gold Fish
Bulbs for Spring planting
Baby Chicks
Brooders, Feeders, Waterers
Seeds, Insecticides and Fertilizers

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
28-46 PARK STREET SOM. 0310

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq.—Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9366
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2750

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1317, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 926 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. P.
Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1803 MAIN STREET

Beauty Salon
Maison Woodworth Inc.
Springfield's Leading Beauty Salons
Hotel Kimball, at Bridge St. entrance
Telephone 2-1121—and
Maison Woodworth, 313 Bridge Street
Telephone 4-3751

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 863 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1220

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

Mimeographing
Multigraphing
Wellesley Business Service
ALMA D. WORLEY
572 Washington St. Wel 1054

WEYMOUTH

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8 mm.—16 mm. Silent—16 mm. Sound

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1122
WE CALL AND DELIVER

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass
TEL. OCEAN 0071

WORCESTER

DUPONT SPEED-EASY
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
63 Mechanic Street

Winter Clearance
at the
CHILDREN'S SHOP
473 Main St. Opp. City Hall

"Look Your Best!"
Expert care of the hair and skin. Marceling, Permanent Waving, and Finger Waving.
Buy War Bonds
HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 Pleasant Street Dial 4-7358

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	B	B	L	E	R
O	■	R	I	O	■	U
B	A	■	R	■	E	S
W	I	N	D	O	W	S
E	M	U	■	L	E	I
B	■	M	A	Y	■	A
■	F	I	L	M	S	■
U	■	D	A	P	■	J
P	O	I	■	U	S	E
P	R	A	I	S	E	S
E	T	■	V	■	A	T
R	■	H	A	M	■	E
S	L	E	N	D	E	R

4

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER (Continued)

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

European Classified

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON.—Cooked meats, table delicacies freshly made on the premises. Phone 57304. C. D. STOCKER, 46, Hyde Road

GOWN SHOP

TORRE'S GOWN SHOP
179, Union Street, Torquay.
Model Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Hosiery, Undies

POST VACANT

SURREY.—Christian Science nanny required for girl of four; country house. Box W-1840, BCM/CHM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515

Fire-Resisting Depository
SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 333
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1498
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
063-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL *requirements*
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1881

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

You can rely upon
AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

SAVE for VICTORY
through the
Trustee Savings Bank
300, Wimborne Rd., Winton
301, Christchurch Rd., Boscombe
405, Ashley Rd., Parkstone
Interest 2½ per cent

A. S. PRINCE & Co.
LIMITED
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
PLUMBERS & DECORATORS
1079, Christchurch Rd.
Pokesdown Hill, Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 85

F. WILKINS (1930) Ltd.
(Bakers and Confectioners)
Makers of Quality Bakery Products Since 1800
Branches throughout Bournemouth

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Pershore 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for
Estimates and advice free.
Tyres, oil, Sutton.
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland M.I.M.E. Manager

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1922
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4587

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

23371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

COWLINGS
Tel. 22660
59 Queens Road (First Floor)
Bristol
MODEL COATS, SUITS, and GOWNS
for
SPRING WEAR
In the newest designs and shades
NOW
is the time to have your
FUR COAT REMODELLED

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24433
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Camera Club
from Edward Tripp, Westwood, Mass.

'Where's My Fan Mail?'

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

S. C., of Los Angeles, who works day shifts in a defense plant, owns to a cherished desire to hear "Pistol Packin' Mama" sung. Many a weary evening has been spent shifting the radio dial, but the longed-for melody has so far eluded his ears. Would anybody like to change places with S. C.?

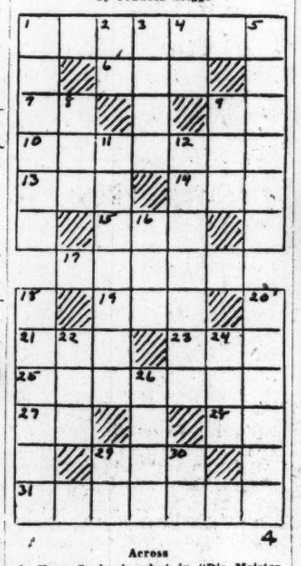
Another S. A. in the field of music comes from C. W. M. Sharon, Mass., who would like to have Serge Koussevitsky conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in the midst of one of its most "long-hair" concerts, through the mazes of "St. Louis Blues" with "Tiger Rag" for an encore. (No harm in wishing, of course.)

A. O. P., Groton, Mass., confesses to a lack of sympathy with millinery saleswomen who "pass you anything, from a pill box to a bunch of posies, expecting you to try them on and look charming." She has a dark desire to enter the peace and quiet of a millinery department after the clerks have all gone, and try on any hats that look good to her, unmolested.

The younger generation is succinct in the statement of its desires. E. S. D., 13, of Franklin, Texas, would like to "ride on a roller-coaster all the way to New York and eat a dozen chocolate pies." Simultaneously we wonder.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Hans Sachs is what in "Die Meistersinger"?
6—What is Brazil's largest city?
7—Symbol for barium is what?
9—Plural ending.
10—Casements are a part of what in a building?
13—Australian bird.
14—What is the plural of "jeu"?
15—Evening of what month is subject of a poem by Bryant?
17—Motion pictures are what?
18—What is a gain or notch cut in one timber to receive another?
21—What is a food eaten by native Hawaiians?
23—To employ.
25—According to a proverb, "every man—his own wares."
27—What is French word for "and"?
28—Near.
29—Who was Noah's second son?
31—Who is an unsuccessful suitor of "Sweet Anne Page" in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?

Down
1—Who is one of fairies in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
2—British (abbr.).
3—A jasmar is a bird, cape, or boot—which?
4—Behold!
5—Prokofieff, the composer, was born in what country?
8—Purpose.
9—What would you call the mother of a Dorset Horn?
11—What ancient kingdom corresponded to some extent to the modern Algeria?
13—What mountain was regarded by ancient Greeks as chief abode of the gods?
16—Winglike part.
18—What do you call the parts of a shoe above the sole?
20—A merry-andrew is what?
22—What is a morsel left at a meal?
24—A holothurian would be found in or near what?
26—What is the Russian form of John?
29—Pronoun.
30—U. S. Naval Academy is in what State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

The Responsible Party

On the night of Dec. 22, CBS broadcast excerpts from Handel's "Messiah," sung by the Collegiate Chorale and conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. At least one listener, a Mr. Abbott of East Orange, heard a ghostly vocal interpolation that simply couldn't, he figured, be any planned part of the program. It was a highly untrained male voice that accompanied the music, occasionally interjecting an enthusiastic "Pom, pom, pom" in what was intended to be a pause. Mr. Abbott made inquiries of CBS, and was told that this was Sir Thomas himself.—The New Yorker.

Obedient

Georgie had been called up with his group, and in due time was made orderly in the officers' mess.

Here he was told that his duties were to rise at four o'clock each morning, clean out the mess, always to do as he was told, and give no back-answers.

"Right-ho!" said Georgie cheerfully, "I can manage that. It'll be just like being at home wi' the missus."—Exchange.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by A. John Kaunus
"This model has no tell-tale numerals. It just goes 'Tsk-tsk'!"

Did You Ever Wonder

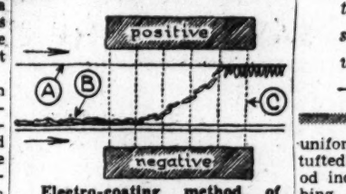
How Dress Goods and Coat Fabrics Can Be Tufted by Electricity?

The tufting of fabrics by electricity is accomplished by a process similar to the electro-coating of sandpaper. In this method of making sandpaper, long slender grains of sand are carried along a conveyor belt. Above the belt a strip of sandpaper backing keeps pace with it, the lower surface of the paper being coated with wet glue.

As the two strips pass between the positive and negative electrodes, as shown in the accompanying diagram, the elongated grains become tiny magnets, one end positive and the other negative. Since opposite magnetic poles attract, the negative end of each grain is attracted to the upper or postive electrode and the grains all jump up from the conveyor belt to stand on their negative heads in the glued paper.

In tufting fabrics, a 50,000-volt force is used to make accurately cut fibers 2 to 6 hundredths of an inch long stand erect as they deposit themselves head first in the adhesive painted on the cloth to be "embroidered."

Previously, tufted patterns of this sort were obtained by simply dropping fibers of various short lengths on the patterns of printed adhesives, with the result that the fibers attached themselves to the glue in every which way and no uniformity was achieved.



Electro-coating method of making sandpaper. (A) Sandpaper backing, with glue on lower face; (B) grains of sand on conveyor belt; (C) lines of electric force between electrodes.

By the electro-coating process of tufting cloth, the fabric and fibers are moved together between positive and negative electrodes and the electrical field of force causes the fibers to be drawn uniformly to the cloth. Tests of tufted material made by this method indicate that they resist rubbing, both when dry and in the laundry.

By the same general process it has been demonstrated that a pile fabric, somewhat like velvet or suede, can be made, the cut fibers (as many as 300,000 to the square inch) adhering uniformly to a special rubber latex adhesive backing.

A further possible future development might be the electrostatic manufacture of velvet-like rugs, a far cry indeed from sandpaper.—**W. P. Keasbey**

A Verse for Today . . .

And thou, son of man, be not afraid of them, neither be afraid of their words. . . . Thou shalt speak my words unto them.

—Ezek 2:6, 7

Host to Armed Forces

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Approximately 18,000 members of the armed forces have been entertained by the Beverly Hills Post of the American Legion and its auxiliary since they started their services two years ago.

Each week, from 150 to 200 men in uniform are given invitations through the Los Angeles U. S. O. to partake of home-cooked meals at the post's quarters, with members of the auxiliary preparing and serving food. Following the dinners, dancing and entertainment are presented.

A certificate is being awarded this post by the National American Legion for its Americanization work, based largely on the post's activity in serving members of the armed forces.

Brevities

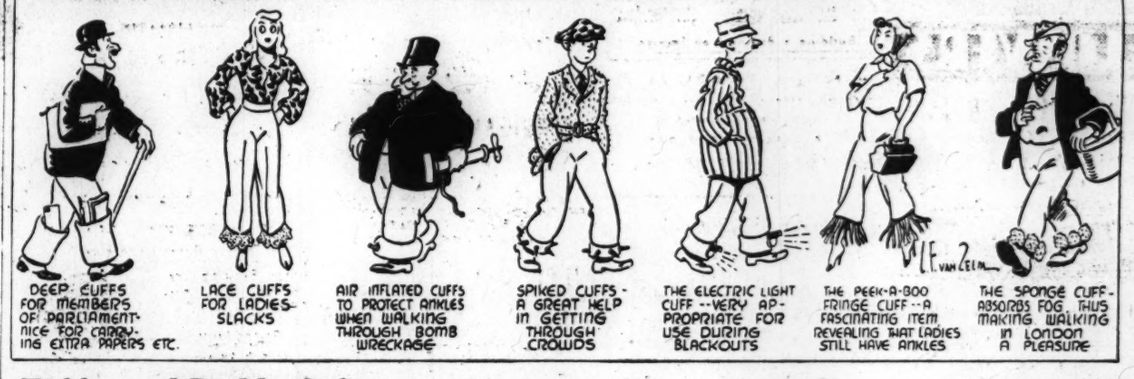
One rule of success is to "keep at it"—and can be wisely applied to the purchase of war bonds.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The President's plea for a tax bill large enough to reduce the burden on our descendants has not been well received on Capitol Hill. Congressmen are fully aware that our descendants are not voting in this year's election.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Alaskan Pulp

It has been estimated that the timberlands in southeastern Alaska, if cut on a sustained-yield basis, could produce approximately 1,000,000 tons of newsprint paper annually, or about one fourth of the total consumption of the United States.

NEWS ITEM— BRITISH TAILORS SOON WILL BE FREE TO PUT CUFFS ON TROUSERS (WE SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING INNOVATIONS)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THE SPONGE CUFF- ABSORBS FOG THUS MAKING WALKING IN LONDON A PLEASURE
J.F. VAN ZEEM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Ideas Wanted*

By Le Pelley

OH BUD... COME ON OUT! A REAL SNOWSTORM...
IF THIS KEEPS UP WE WON'T BE ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL
WE COULD GO ON SKIS
IF YOU'RE GOING TO HAVE BRIGHT IDEAS LIKE THAT, KEEP THEM TO YOURSELF
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's a Good Sign*

By Rodgers

Neither Peter nor Snappy noticed Snoopy spying on us, so I decided not to tell them-
He couldn't have heard anything he didn't know already, so I couldn't see any point in upsetting the others-
Besides - I considered it a good sign-
If Snoopy knows where the bones are, why should he spy on us?"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Soup*

By The Hagers

The submarine emerged and stared, As our departure we prepared.
Then, suddenly, a cloud of smoke Concealed our ship—a master-stroke!
And as we scurried out of range Bill went below and quacked, "How strange!"
"I'm sorry!" I heard Bo'sun cry. "The split-pea soup has just boiled dry!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Soldiers Must Vote

Democratic discussion has a way of clearing up a lot of things. The debate, official and unofficial, over votes for American soldiers is clarifying a situation muddied by politics and confused by constitutional complications. Although the House of Representatives has rejected the Worley bill for a Federal ballot, the Senate has reached a compromise—adding the Danaher amendment to the Green-Lucas bill—which should help to separate the sheep from the goats among those who have opposed a Federal ballot.

For it appears to meet most of the objections of sincere States' rights advocates by leaving it to the States to count the ballots under their own laws. It will permit a simple Federal ballot for overseas voters and for all stationed within the country whose States do not make adequate provision by August 1 for their voting. There would be the complication of a dual system here, but an effort to permit as many as possible to vote on State and local offices is going in the right direction—so long as it does not hamper plans to give all soldiers a chance to vote at least for President and Congress.

As the debate proceeds, there is a better appreciation of unresolved doubts among some sincere objectors to the Federal ballot, and more disposition to let soldiers who can get state ballots vote them. But fears lest the Army influence the vote look less and less realistic as they are examined. There is utility in Senator Brooks' bringing out the fact that soldiers under twenty-one will not be allowed to vote, yet the fact can hardly be made an excuse for opposing plans to give the ballot to as many as possible above that age.

Similarly those who want to give the great bulk of soldiers a vote should not insist on overriding States' rights—even to apply a poll tax to their citizens—at the risk of losing the vote for the majority.

There may be value also in Governor Dewey's pointing out that ballots which do not include all local offices will not conform with New York's Constitution, yet we trust the fact will not be used to block plans for giving all soldier voters who cannot get a state ballot the right to vote at least for Federal offices. If New York does not get its ballot to all its citizens, and they do get Federal ballots, it can refuse to count them—if it chooses.

The desire to let the soldiers vote for local officials must not be allowed to prevent them voting for Federal posts. If there is an honest purpose to give soldiers a real chance to vote in the national election at least, it will eventually take form in legislation which cannot be opposed without showing up the real motives of the obstructionists. The public should make its support of that minimum unmistakably clear.

Raymond Clapper

Unofficial figures show that the casualty rate among American war correspondents is higher than among the armed forces. It is a tremendous and difficult war to report, and in their effort to obtain the facts that democratic public opinion must know, correspondents have gone unflinchingly into the most severe hazards.

Thus it was that Raymond Clapper, the Washington correspondent and columnist most admired and respected by his colleagues, met fatal accident on a fact-finding mission. As a commentator he was not content to sit in Washington, but had visited every theater of the war, beginning with Britain during the Blitz, and extending to North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, Russia, India, and China. And now in the Central Pacific, on his way to the Marshalls, Mr. Clapper's plane crashed and sank during an operational maneuver.

Ray Clapper was a newspaperman's newspaperman, and he was much more. His voice of reasonableness, sanity, and commonsense had risen to large proportions. It was the voice of a shrewd, hard-headed, warm-hearted son of Kansas—of the same school as William Allen White—who had seen that the world is one world and that the United States must bear its responsibility in it. The ideals which Mr. Clapper exemplified should remain long as a guide and inspiration for his colleagues.

John Gould reports four feet of snow in Maine and in the same mail a woman writes from Tacoma that her back yard is full of singing robins. Well, yuh pays yer money and yuh takes yer choice.

Russian "Flexibility"

Russian interpretations of the move to give each of the Soviet Republics the right to raise its own army and enter into foreign relations with outside States emphasize "flexibility." This word may arouse more suspicion than is warranted. The interests of States with borders as far apart as Kamchatka and the Curzon Line must vary considerably. Americans may appreciate the possibilities by considering the long debate among themselves as to whether Japan or Germany is the Number One Enemy.

Granting the most straightforward reasons on the part of Russia for this new flexibility, it is still useful to remember that local self-rule in Russia cannot be accurately compared to that in the United States or the British Commonwealth. The real source of authority in the Soviet Union is the Communist Party, not the State. In every republic the party is thoroughly organized, its lines always connected with Moscow.

Obviously there will be very few, if any, treaties signed by Soviet States with other nations unless these are clearly in line with party policy as dictated from the Soviet Union's capital. And no one will suppose that various armies raised by the Soviet Republics will not be bound tightly together by a common military policy.

The Russian reform would seem intended to provide a wider latitude for initiative by the separate States in dealing with questions of foreign relations in their own geographic spheres. It should also facilitate the maintenance of Russian armies and contribute to their morale, since they will be maintained, at least in the first analysis, for the immediate security of the States in which they originate.

There are legitimate advantages for Russia in the new setup. These may help to dispel suspicion that it is mainly a trick to enhance Russia's bargaining position. But there are obvious limits to the amount of "bend" in the new flexibility. This the Russians will understand better than citizens of two-party or multi-party countries can.

Pattern of Victory

One of the most striking items in a movie the American Army has been showing selected groups recently is a diagram illustrating Japan's amazing system of interlocking bases.

Like a spider's web it covers the great reach of Japanese interest in the Pacific, with Tokyo, black and venomous, at the center. Each base was planned so it could be reinforced from the center or laterally, by sea and air.

On the screen, this system looked impregnable. At any given point Japan could muster whatever resistance it wanted to. Moreover, each outpost in itself seemed to be extremely strong. Tarawa, for example, a relatively minor one, became a dread word in American memories because of the casualties inflicted there before it fell.

Was Tarawa a fair sample of what lay ahead? This question rested on the hearts of many Americans with touching weight when first reports of action in the Marshalls filtered in.

Today, as the pattern of victory in the Marshalls becomes clearer, it appears that American strategy and technology have found ways both to nullify the effectiveness of the interlocking base technique and to minimize the high losses on the beaches.

The process is simple, but requires teamwork and an overwhelming superiority of sea and air forces. First, comes a series of sharp thrusts at wide points to cause the enemy to wonder where the blow will fall. Then, there is some razzle-dazzle at two or more strong points to distract enemy concentration. Then, sea and air forces sever communications and isolate the spot to be seized. Then, air and ship bombardment pound the enemy garrison, crumbling even concrete blockhouses, until the defenders are shaken and somewhat subdued. Finally, the troops storm ashore. On Kwajalein, the Navy estimates 46 Japanese were killed for every American.

There may be plenty of opportunities to employ this strategy before the Pacific war ends. But at some point the central Japanese fleet must make its final stand.

And if the fleet is lost, of what avail are the outposts? For all its armies, Japan remains essentially an island empire based on sea power. Will this sea power be exerted before Truk, or before Tokyo, or elsewhere? And when? Will it ever be stronger in ratio to Allied naval strength than now?

Wouldn't it be a surprise if the war in the Pacific should come to a climax even before the war in Europe?

Sticky

The Supreme Court Does It Again

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The Supreme Court is back in the news again. Ideological differences have broken out. On Jan. 3, Justices Black and Murphy took Mr. Justice Frankfurter to task for dissenting from a court decision because of "personal views on 'morals' and 'ethics,'" rather than on legal grounds. On Monday, Mr. Justice Roberts, joined by Frankfurter, took the court to task for the ease with which it reverses itself. The effect of such reversals, they declared, is to make the law unstable, to confuse lower courts: "The law becomes not a chart to govern conduct but a game of chance."

The case that provoked the Roberts-Frankfurter comment was on a routine seamen's case. But piquancy was added to the dissent when the two Justices referred to an opinion handed down earlier by Mr. Justice Frankfurter, which his colleagues later reversed. This was the original celebrated Jehovah's Witness case. There have been a series of these religious freedom cases, the latest one on Monday, which was decided by a sharply divided court, 5 to 4.

President Roosevelt has named seven of the nine Supreme Court members. The eighth, Harlan F. Stone, was named by Coolidge as an Associate Justice, and Mr. Roosevelt promoted him to be Chief Justice. The other non-Roosevelt appointee is Mr. Justice Roberts, a Hoover appointee.

* * *

If Mr. Roosevelt serves a fourth term, he may name all nine Justices. The Chief Justice is now 72; Roberts going on 69. An age gap separates these veterans from the seven Roosevelt appointees, following the famous court fight in which the President stressed proposed retirement at 70. Oldest Roosevelt judge is Mr. Justice Frankfurter, 62. Average age of the seven Roosevelt appointees is under 54. Mr. Justice Douglas is only 44.

Certain observations can be made on the court make-up and its frequent new divisions. In the first place, it is divided. That is of basic importance. It is not a rubber stamp. If New Dealers thought they were going to have unanimity with seven Roosevelt appointees, they are mistaken. If conservatives were alarmed at the prospect, they can be relieved.

* * *

Analysis of recent dissents show that the split is within the Presidential appointees. No special ideological difference emerges on which all seven "Roosevelt" judges can be sharply differentiated from the holdovers.

What seems to be true is that the sharpness of the cleavage is not so great now as in the old days. In President Harding's Administration, the great liberal dissenters, Holmes, Brandeis, and Clark, were in the minority. Then the conservative majority lost power in the famous Roosevelt court-packing fight, when the judicial center-bloc, led by Chief Justice Hughes, swung over to the liberal side and let the Roosevelt social reforms go through. That left hard-shelled conservatives like McReynolds and Butler finally in the same minority position on the right wing that Brandeis and Holmes occupied, a few years before, on the left.

Today, the liberals have won their victory on social philosophy but new lines of cleavage appear. The court as a whole, despite dissents, seems much closer together than formerly in fundamental political and economic thinking.

The new so-called "liberal" group seems to include Justices Black, Douglas, Murphy, and Rutledge. Mr. Justice Roberts is a "conservative," if that is the proper word, joined by the Chief Justice but not in civil liberty cases. Somewhere in between are Justices Reed, Frankfurter, and Jackson.

The Problem of Married Teachers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Boston Teachers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has requested the Boston School Committee to remove the ruling which automatically dismisses women teachers upon marriage and to reinstate Mrs. Lorch (the former Grace Lonergan) and other similarly situated teachers as regularly appointed teachers with full tenure and pension rights.

The case of Miss Lonergan, president of the Teachers' Union, who recently married a private in the U. S. Army, is a dramatic illustration of the inequity of such a ruling. Here even the claim of some proponents of this ruling that a woman's place is in the home is absurd, since the School Committee will surely not recommend to Mrs. Lorch that she join her husband in an Army barracks. However, the Boston School Committee is willing to retain married women but under circumstances which the public cannot help but regard as heartless exploitation of the fact of their marriages. How will the public at large and soldiers in particular regard the fact that the pay of Miss Lonergan upon marriage to a soldier was cut down to one third of her salary, with a loss of tenure and pension rights.

Boston is the only city of its size in the country which still has this antiquated ruling against women teachers, and the school department is the only city department which thus penalizes marriage. Educational authorities are agreed on the desirability of including married women on the teaching staff.

The ruling is also against public policy toward women. Every effort is being made in law and practice to guarantee to women social and working equality with men. This is one of the important distinctions between our way of life and that of our Nazi and Fascist enemies. This policy has inspired women in their heroic contributions to the battle of production and other phases of civilian and military life. Realizing that education is an important phase of our civilian life, the Boston School Commitee will surely not wish to discard the skill and experience of Mrs. Lorch and other available and experienced teachers.

The request of the Boston Teachers' Union is made on the basis of the obvious inequity in the case of Mrs. Lorch and other similarly situated teachers, on the educational and manpower needs of the community and the nation, on the public policy of encouraging and facilitating marriage, and on the public policy of non-discriminatory treatment of women.

MURIEL ROSSMAN, Chairman,
Committee on Women Teachers' Rights Regarding Marriage,
Boston Teachers' Union

Neutral Eire

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Mallory Browne's article on Eire in The Christian Science Monitor recently did not, I believe, show Mr. Browne's usual discrimination.

Figures taken from the Bulletin of the British Information Bureau in New York, 1942, showed that at that date, between 125,000 and 150,000 Irishmen were serving voluntarily in the British armed forces.

Ireland is a very small country, with an area of 32,000 square miles, two thirds the size of New York State. The population is 4,250,000, less than that of Massachusetts.

According to Mr. Clement Attlee's address before the Royal Empire Society of London, Canada (at war with the Axis), with a population of 11,419,896, has contributed to the war by voluntary enlistment 530,000 men. According to these figures, Eire, a neutral country, has contributed more in proportion to the British war effort, by voluntary enlistment, than has Canada. The 150,000 Irishmen who left their neutral country to join the British forces are equivalent to 4,500,000 Americans doing the same thing. Can we think of any circumstances that would have induced this number of Americans to enlist in an English army, while America was still neutral?

It has been estimated that the Irish sell 90 per cent of their total produce to England. The shortage of labor in Eire is serious, making production difficult, for the reason that over and above enlistment in the armed forces there are thousands working in the British munition factories.

Among the enlisted young Irishmen are many who have distinguished themselves, as for instance, Paddy Finucane, the Irish hero of the RAF. The captain of the heroic Jervis Bay was Fogarty Fegan, an Irishman.

May I recommend to Mr. Browne, the next time he visits Eire, not to judge the food situation by eating at one of the best hotels? Let him try one of the ordinary homes and see how he likes glucose for sugar.

Here in Boston, one can get butter in most restaurants, but one has often to be content with margarine in one's own home. Here, too, are lights, dances, un-uniformed young men, and America is at war.

As to Ireland's citizens being ashamed of their neutrality, why should they be? While I personally do not agree with their neutrality, every nation has a right to make its own decisions. Eire is neutral, yes, but as Mr. Gogarty, the well-known writer, puts it, "Neutral against whom?"

E. Braintree, Mass. FRANCES PORTER

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

On the Pacific Isles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Undoubtedly, at least part of the forces that hammered at key points on the Marshall Islands, on which Americans now have landed, were based on the Gilberts which the Marines took by storm in November. Airfields built there by the Japanese probably are being utilized by American units.

Moreover, the experience gained by invasion units on the beaches at Tarawa, Makin, and Abemama doubtless stood them in good stead. The Marshalls and the Gilberts are much alike physically.

American fighters and ship crews saw only "feather dusters" in the Pacific as they drew into sight of the Gilberts—foam and white, salty spray breaking on the low coral sand shores, so low in the water that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote: "There is no spot on these islands so high as an ordinary cottage." Stevenson spent six months there and spoke of the Gilberts' "blinding sun, with bracing winds. Hot up to 160° in the mid-day sun but a night ocean air of 83°." There are no steaming jungles in these islands—only sand, palms, and coral rock.

Capt. Tom Gilbert, in the service of His Majesty's Navy in 1788, stumbled on these islands while steering from Australia en route to England. They have been continuously quite thickly populated for hundreds of years. Yet "there are no supplies to be had there," reported the officers of the Commodore Wilkes Expedition in 1841, "and no water"—only fish, taro, and coconuts. Drinking water is supplied by rain and wells, the water of which is mildly salty.

The Gilbert Islands have never been anything else than British, while the Marshalls to the northwest and the Carolines to the west have been under three sovereignties. The Spanish crown once owned the Carolines, which passed by purchase to the German Empire and were seized by the Japs in 1914. This was later confirmed by League of Nations mandate. But the Gilberts flew only the British flag until 1941.

American soldiers, sailors, and Marines have found Christians among the natives on Tarawa and Makin islands and some who know bits of our language. At least, the grandfathers and grandmothers of those natives resident on Apaiang Island, just north of Tarawa, were taught to sing Christian hymns and to read the Bible only 75 years ago.

Former United States Senator Hiram Bingham has related how his father and mother went as bride and groom to live as the first Christian missionaries on Apaiang, staying on seven years and going home to Honolulu for the birth of their first baby. The elder Bingham was the first to put the native language on paper and he also compiled a dictionary and translated the Bible into the native tongue. His bride taught the native children to read and write, simple arithmetic, and geography, besides the Gospel. L. G.

Much Depends on the Nominee

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

(From an address delivered to the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce)

The American people . . . must avoid what is coming to be called a postwar Pearl Harbor. We must not let peace find us as unprepared as war did. We must have a program, and tools with which to carry it out.

That program will not be made solely or primarily in the Congress of the United States, or in the State Department, or in the White House, or at Cairo or Teheran or Moscow or Shangri-La. It will be decisively determined at the voting booths of the average American town and city and village.

I don't want you to think that I am one of those Americans who blames this country for everything that has gone wrong in the last 20 years. Yet it is perfectly apparent that we have not behaved like a world power, we have not been aware of our responsibilities, we have not really had a world policy. And the tragedy is that today, apart from our determination to do our part in winning the war, we do not have a world policy, either.

* * *

What is American policy for the day after Germany finally surrenders? What do we believe should be done with the vanquished Reich? What is our policy on Poland? What kind of France do we want to see restored? Do we favor a European federation, or a lot of little separate countries, or what?

Now, these are difficult questions and the United States will not settle them alone. Far from it. But upon their right settlement, you can be entirely sure, will depend the welfare and even the survival of the sons and daughters of the men who come back from this war. . . .

Broadly speaking, the choice facing us will be this: to participate in world affairs or not to participate. Or, more accurately, to participate on terms which we can help make, or to be drawn in on somebody else's terms.

Out of it all, the common man seems to be convinced that some kind of world organization, involving international policing, will be deeply necessary in order to prevent another and more catastrophic world war. But nobody knows how such a plan can be carried out.

In actual fact, we seem to be drifting steadily toward what might be called a Concert of Powers, or Big Four. Or maybe, in the light of the latest news of Russia's federalized plan, we're drifting toward the Big Nineteen (U. S., Britain, China, and the 16 Soviet Republics). . . .

What is done . . . will have a big bearing on business after the war: make no mistake about it. Business will have plenty of internal problems, too, but I think every businessman will say that the problems will be gravely conditioned by what is termed the "political climate." . . .

Whoever is elected President, Congress will be extremely important. Who will be the leaders in that Congress? Who will run the powerful committees? Who will dominate? The old-timers, alas—the men with seniority, the men with the safe seats, who always get re-elected. That is one of the chief troubles with Congress. On the whole, I think the best men get elected from the most evenly balanced districts; hence they get defeated often and don't rise to important committee positions. There are plenty of exceptions, of course, but on the whole the thesis stands. It is all part of the moral decline of American citizenship.

Can't we take the present situation as a warning? Can't men such as yourselves do a good deal about it? There was a time when business tried to dominate politics. That phase has passed. Business today is very enlightened, very enterprising, very efficient, very imaginative, in all fields save the political. The men who lead business today are leaders in every sense of the word—except the political. That brings me to Eric Johnston. Personally, I could thing of few better nominees for the Presidency. But I think it's a very remote possibility. And there are a few businessmen willing to run for Congress—very few.

* * *

You cannot improve the political climate of the United States by remaining aloof from politics, you cannot improve it by the methods of the '90s or even of the '20s. All of us together, newspapers, business leaders, and the decent folk of America who make up, however humbly, the vast part of our republic, can improve the political climate. But we will have to apply to the business of politics the same enlightenment and seriousness that we apply to our own jobs.

Public opinion must express itself, must articulate itself in deeds rather than words. Republicans the country over must not leave the choice of their nominee to the leaders of the delegations who travel to Chicago. They must let them know how they feel about the thing. That happened in 1940; it should happen again in 1944, whoever is the actual nominee.

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